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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Electoral Compromise Bill.

Conference Between Grant and Ferry.

The President Will Sign the Bill.

Construction Placed Upon Various Provisions.

NO GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS.

Senate Investigation in Louisiana.

Majority and Minority Reports to be Submitted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1877.

Conference Between the President and Vice President.

Vice President Ferry had a lengthy conference with the President this evening, on the subject of the Presidential compromise bill. The Vice President, having paid close attention to the arguments, pro and con, during the short but earnest debate which characterized its consideration, was well qualified to speak fully and authoritatively upon the bearings of its various provisions. In order that the President might be fully advised of the interpretation put upon those portions which have been most fruitful of controversy, he made a very full explanation. In view of the fact that the bill will, in all probability, pass the House as it came from the Senate, this information was a timely thought on the part of the Vice President, as it will enable the President to give his approval to the bill without the delay incident to a thorough examination of its details himself. The Vice President said that the construction in regard to returns was that the tribunal of arbitration could not go back of them, but simply take them as they stood and spread on the record the vote of the State. In support of this view it was stated that Mr. Edmunds was very careful in framing this portion of the bill affirmatively. The President observed that he also agreed with his construction of the bill from its careful reading when submitted, for were it in the power of the tribunal to go back of the returns, it would open an interminable subject of contest and controversy, which would preclude, in his opinion, a determination of the question within the limit of the present session of Congress, after which there would be no other alternative than for the President of the Senate to assume executive power until a new election could be held, either under the provisions of the act of 1792 or in accordance with special legislation enacted by a called session of the Forty-fifth Congress. The President expressed himself as very confident that a result would be declared which would be in harmony with the will of the people as indicated in a fair expression of their choice of his successor for the next four years. The President added that the result declared by the tribunal would have to be accepted as satisfactory by all parties, and in that sense would lead to an amicable settlement of the Presidential controversy—an issue greatly to be desired in view of the condition of the public mind since the November election. Although he did not believe in a departure from old and tried methods, the exigency demanded quick and effective remedies, which he thought were applied by this bill. For this reason it was his present intention to act upon the measure at the earliest moment after it reached his hands for Executive approval.

The Senate Committee's Report on Louisiana.

The report of the Senatorial Louisiana Investigation Committee is rapidly approaching completion, and will be submitted early next week. There will be two reports. That of the majority will show that the allegations of intimidation at the late election in Lousiana were sufficient to affect the general result, although the Returning Board properly exercised its duty of counting the electoral vote, that body could not, according to the State Constitution, revise and canvass the vote for State officers or members of the General Assembly. In support of the latter declaration, the report recites that while the Constitution of the State does not indicate how the electoral vote shall be counted, it does expressly provide that the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the certain returning officer to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that the returns of all elections of members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State. The report proceeds on the basis that the act creating the Returning Board, giving the board power to canvass the votes for Governor and members of the General Assembly, was violative of the Constitution in that feature, and that the Constitution debars the vote for Governor and members of the General Assembly from being canvassed by a returning board, and that such votes can only be counted by members of the General Assembly, each House of which shall judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its members. In view of these general propositions, the committee conclude that the members of the General Assembly elected upon the face of returns should have been and to them alone should have been entrusted the counting of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. It is possible that the report will suggest that in view of the necessity of going over a canvass of the vote for State officers and Assembly, Kellogg should hold over until such a canvass is properly made by the General Assembly in accordance with the Constitution. It is ascertained that the minority report of the committee will admit that there was some intimidation, but will declare that the frauds and irregularities practiced by the Republicans will more than offset the results of that intimidation. It is intimated that the majority will report a military State government in case the suggestions concerning the Gubernatorial election are not adopted. This, however, has not been definitely determined on, and may not be acted upon at all. It is further intimated that at least two of the Republican members will sign a report taking an unfavorable view of the claim of the Packard government for recognition and support, and reflecting somewhat strongly against the efficiency and influence of the Republican party in Louisiana. The minority report, in speaking of the outrages committed upon negroes, will take the ground that these transpired before the election day, and were a misapprehension of the real circumstances attending the alleged outrages.

Governor Kellogg

Will arrive here to-night, and it is expected that a conference of Mr. Packard's friends will be had to-morrow, with a view of making a vigorious effort to bring about a speedy settlement of the case. To-night they are quite confident that the Packard government will ultimately receive recognition and support from the General Government.

The Debate in the House.

The discussion in the House of the compromise bill passed by the Senate after an all night session, is more a matter of record on the part of the party leaders than of any expectation of influencing the vote. The speech of Mr. McCreary, for the bill, presented some strong points in its favor, but generally covered the ground taken by Messrs. Edmunds and Conkling. A. Herr Smith, of the Lancaster district, argued forcible against the bill. The speech of Mr. Garfield was a masterly vindication of the old and tried formula of the Constitution and law, clearly setting forth the right of the President of the Senate to count the vote. When he closed he was loudly applauded, and received many congratulations. The discussion will be resumed at ten A. M., and the bill will be passed to-morrow afternoon by at least a three-fourths vote. Governor Hartranft was on the floor almost the entire day.

How Pennsylvania members will Vote.

The Pennsylvania members will vote as follows: For the bill—Messrs. Kelley, Robbins, Townsend, Clymer, Mutchler, Collins, Stanton, J. B. Reilly, Powell, John Reilly, Stenger, Malsh, Mackey, Turney, Cochran, Wallace, Jenks and Shoemkley—18. Against the bill—Messrs. Freeman, O'Neil, Wood, Smith and Packer—5. Doubtful—Mr. Hopkins; absent—Messrs. Kidder and Rose. Speaker Randall favors the bill in an amended form, but will doubtless record his vote in its favor. Collins and J. B. Reilly have telegraphed that they will be here in time to vote for the bill.

The Opposition at Harrisburg.

Governor Hartranft said that the opposition of the majority in the Legislature at Harrisburg to a count of the electoral vote in any other manner than as designed in the Constitution, as indicated in the act of 1792 and the precedents established under that law was very determined. He said that all that was now wished was a fair count, without threat or intimidation, and they would abide any legal decision of the question; but any attempt to force a result contrary to the spirit and letter of the law, or to thwart its execution would not be looked upon with indifference by Pennsylvania.

Justice Davis' Programme.

Justice Davis has the matter of accepting his election as Senator from Illinois under advisement. It is probable from intimations made by his friends that it will be some time before he will announce his decision; at all events, not until after the expiration of the present Administration, in order to frustrate an appointment of a successor by President Grant. It is within the power of Judge Davis to make a reasonable delay in presenting his credentials. It is admitted by both parties that his election is a point gained in favor of Hayes, as it would be extremely indelicate for him to act upon the tribunal under the circumstances. This will make the fifth justice a Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1877.

PROSPECTS OF THE ELECTORAL BILL.

The calculations of gentlemen about the capitol to-day were that three-fourths of the members of the House will vote in favor of the bill relative to counting the electoral vote. Should the bill pass to-morrow afternoon, as contemplated, it will be sent to the President on the night of that day or on Saturday. As the bill involves constitutional questions, it will, under usage, be referred to the Attorney General for examination before final Executive action. It is not apprehended that the Attorney General will interpose any objections, as the President to day repeated that he was in favor of the passage of the bill, considering it to be a measure in the interests of peace and the business of the country, now languishing owing to the uncertainty of the electoral count. It is the impression that the bill will promptly become a law.

A LYING TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Secretary Chandler to-day, on hearing the character of the alleged telegrams passing between Governor Stearns and himself, he was sworn to by the witness De Berry, the Tallahassee telegraph operator, before the Committee on Privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote, said he had never sent or received such dispatches, branding them as fabrications, and expressing his intention to make a statement to this effect before the committee.

EX-GOVERNOR STEARNS, OF FLORIDA,

Has arrived in this city to testify before the Committee on Privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1877.

SENATE.

The debate in the Senate on the bill reported by the select committee in regard to counting the electoral vote was continued all night. Mr. Norton, Pennsylvania, his argument, claimed that the Vice President was not bound to open any fraudulent certificate from a State. If there should be half a dozen packages from a State in his possession, he was not required to open them all, but was only required to open that package which came from the electors. As an officer of the United States he was bound to take notice as to who had been elected electors by the States and act upon his intelligence, the same as other public officers. There were two certificates from Louisiana in the hands of the Vice President. He was not required to open them both. If he refused to open and present the second return, how were they to be got out of his possession? If he refused to open such return, was that a cause of revolution? Did he understand the Democratic party had threatened violence or revolution if the President of the Senate withheld the bogus certificates? This bill conferred upon the tribunal created the power to legislate, unless its action should be overturned by the action of the two Houses of Congress. This commission could not carry out the bill without going behind the returns from a State. It was sprinkled all over with very white, pretty meal, but a Democratic cat was popping beneath it. He argued that the bill was unconstitutional. After the case had been made up he did not believe in adopting a new plan which would throw away one half the chances of the Republicans. That he had been inconsistent in some matters was entirely probable. He did not believe there were any Popes in the Senate, who were infallible. That accorded to every other Senator conscientious motives, and he claimed for himself some consideration. He believed that the Republican party had saved the nation, and the greatest consideration of humanity and politics demand that it be continued in power at this particular juncture. It was not the duty of Republican Senators, it was not their interest to depart from a practice followed for seventy-five years.

Mr. Blaine said he had just as great an appreciation as any Senator on this floor of the gravity of the situation. He had supported the Senator from Vermont [Edmunds] in his constitutional amendment because he was willing to avoid counting the electoral votes sent to the Supreme Court. He had favored placing this power of counting the votes in the Supreme Court by a distinct and competent amendment to the Constitution, placing in that great body, which by its dignity and impartiality could properly exercise it, but that proposition did not commend itself to the favor of the Senate, and was defeated by a large vote. So far as he was personally concerned, he was not wedded to any particular theory as to counting the votes. He desired simply to adhere to the Constitution; and, unlike many gentlemen with whom he was now newly associated here, he was free from any embarrassing record on this question. He was opposed to giving the power to count the votes to fourteen gentlemen, four of whom were to be appointed by the Senate, four by the Representatives, and four, by lot or chance, filling that "coy and bashful blank," as Benton would have termed it, on which the attention of the country is now generally fixed. It was proposed to give these fifteen gentlemen, or possibly the fifteenth gentleman alone, more power over the electoral vote than Congress possessed, and he did not believe this could be done by simple enactment. Nothing less than a constitutional amendment could confer on the fifteen men such tremendous power over the electoral votes of the States. He did not believe it was warranted by the Constitution, which he had sworn to support, and though he did not profess to be what was termed a constitutional lawyer, every Senator, on his oath, must vote on his conscientious belief of what the Constitution is, and what it allows. He had declared formerly to support this bill, if he could do it consistently. The arguments adduced in its favor had persuaded him of its unconstitutionality, and he felt himself compelled, however reluctantly he differed from certain Senators, to record his vote against the measure. He begged the judiciary Committee, now that the public mind was so strongly directed to this question, to frame an amendment to the Constitution which would, if possible, avert in future all danger of the renewal of these troubles which were now causing anxiety in the public mind.

Mr. Howe denied that this bill was framed in the interests of the Democratic party. He had not been conspicuous in the service of that party, and he did not propose to embark in its service now; but after all that he had heard, he not able to see that this bill, of itself, promoted the interests of the Democratic party. Nothing could be done under the bill to promote the election of the Democratic candidate for President, unless under the execution of the law the opinion of five picked men of the State, five picked men of the House and five picked judges of the Supreme Court could be secured to that end. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] had argued that no legislation was needed, that the Republicans had a majority, and it was best not to give away part of it. He [Howe] thought that if the result of the late Presidential contest was not left in doubt, it was certainly left in dispute, and somebody must decide that dispute. He thought that the bill reported by the select committee, and now before the Senate, was the proudest tribute to American statesmanship which had been prepared since the convention which framed the Constitution was convened. He would have been glad if this bill had received the unanimous approval of the committee, then he would have felt like one greater than himself; he would have felt that he had seen the salvation of his people and of his country.

Mr. Eaton said he was almost alone on the Democratic side of the Chamber in opposing this bill. He deeply regretted that the Legislature of his State, on Saturday last, had requested him to vote for the bill, but they were wise enough to get together yesterday and reconsider that vote. It was not pleasant to be in the minority, but he had learned to stand on his own convictions. He had faith in the committee which framed this bill and regretted he could not vote for it. He denied that the power to count the electoral vote was vested in the President of the Senate. It was lodged in the two Houses of Congress.

This bill, this contrivance now before the Senate, should sink in the earth. The power to count the electoral vote being invested in the two Houses of Congress, it could be placed nowhere else. He had heard that under the bill both parties would get cheated. He did not believe it would be a benefit to either party.

Mr. Thurman said he did not believe this country could stand quadriennial elections under the present system. He believed the people would become amused to facts and regulate the matter by constitutional amendment.

Senator Whyte said he had doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill. If it was to be a measure permanent in its character, he would vote against it. He believed that the opening of the certificates in the presence of the two Houses of Congress was to enable each House to verify the count made by the presiding officer.

Mr. Burnside expressed the hope that the bill would pass.

Mr. Edmunds said that the time had gone by now for debate. The measure had been denounced as a sham, a mere trick, although it appealed to five Senators, five members of House and five justices of the Supreme Court. He begged his honorable friend from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] to look at the history of their own party, to look at their own attitude, and tell him some day, not now, whether the Republican party could stand the sanitification and dishonor in order that it might gain a temporary advantage. He knew the Senator would answer him "no." Must the Republican party stultify itself now for such a beggarly price? In 1865 a Republican majority in the two Houses of Congress passed the twenty-second joint rule, which declared that no vote from a State should have any effect upon the election of President and Vice President of the United States, unless both Houses of Congress, in their constitutional capacity, said so, and yet, in the face of this action, the great party leaders from the Valley of the Mississippi, as the Senator from Ohio [Sherman] termed it, sounded the cry of treachery against those of the Republican party who supported this bill. Republicans were accused of treason to their party because they would not stultify themselves. He then referred to Mr. Morton's bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, and said it was much worse than the pending bill. There were three poor, misguided Republicans who voted against that bill; these were Conkling, Edmunds and Howe. Now they were addressed in terms of reproach. He would say nothing of the personal allusions made by the Senators. They belonged with those Senators, and there he would leave them.

At five minutes past seven a vote was taken, and the bill passed, yeas 47, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Begy, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Johnston, Jones, Florida; Jones, Nevada; Kelly, Kernan, Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, Wright—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Blaine, Bruce, Cameron, Pennsylvania; Cameron, Wisconsin; Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Eaton, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman and West—17.

When the vote was announced, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. O'Brien offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report as to the feasibility of providing that the system of weights and measures, known as the metric system, be exclusively used in the assessment of duties for customs service. Adopted.

Mr. Whiting presented a resolution of the Peoria Board of Trade in favor of the bill of the joint committee.

Mr. Payne moved to go to business on the Speaker's table in order to refer the bill of the joint committee already reported from the Senate to the committee on counting the electoral vote.

Mr. Payne, in answer to a question, stated that the committee would ask leave to call back the bill immediately, and to let the debate run all day to-day, with a night session; that the House would then adjourn till eleven o'clock to-morrow, and that he would call the previous question at two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Frye suggested that during the last four hours of the debate the speeches should be limited to ten minutes, and that members should have an opportunity to explain their votes.

Mr. Payne said he would modify his request so as to have to-morrow's session commence at ten o'clock, the last four hours of debate to be consumed in ten minute speeches, and the members to have the right to enlarge their speeches for the *Record*. This was agreed to by unanimous consent.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Electoral Votes, and was immediately reported back by Mr. Payne, Chairman of the committee.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill in extenso.

After the reading of the bill, Mr. Payne stated that as the House had no jurisdiction, he, in common with other members of the committee, had reached the conclusion that the bill ought to pass. The country was in the presence of a very great and very dangerous emergency. The present was a crisis in national affairs which the fathers of the Republic had foreseen in 1800, and had sought to provide for. In our whole history, great statesmen had foreseen and had decided. The country on several occasions had reached a point where the forces for decision had to be counted, when disputes had existed as to the legality of some of these votes. In all these instances when disputes had arisen, statesmen had compromised on the danger which would threaten the very existence of the Government if an occasion should arrise in which the disputed votes would be decisive of the result. This bill has been regarded as one of the greatest dangers to which the country could be subjected. The country was confronted not only with a grave and dangerous difference of opinion of the merits of the question, but it was confronted with what was a thousand fold more perilous, with the fact that the American people, the American statesmen, American lawyers and jurists, were almost equally divided, not only as to the merits of the question, but as to the authorities to be cited. He submitted that that statesman was false to his duty, that that man did not come up to the exigences of the occasion who would not meet it in the most liberal, patriotic and conciliatory spirit. He had endeavors to provide some lawful mode for the decision of the question by a tribunal whose authority nobody could question, and to which all parties and all men would acquiesce. There could be no greater danger than that which grew out of a fact like this. On one side of the question there were some twenty millions of people who honestly believed that Governor Hayes had been elected, and who honestly believed that in the absence of any legislation on the subject it is the duty of the Vice President to count the votes. On the other side there were some twenty million of people who as honestly believed that Governor Tilden had been elected, and that the President of the Senate had no authority to count the votes, and that no vote could be counted except with the consent of both Houses. Congress failed to pass and to pass back the bill immediately, and to let the debate run all day to-day, with a night session; that the House would then adjourn till eleven o'clock to-morrow, and that he would call the previous question at two o'clock to

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877.

Now let us call ourselves a nation of hucksters, and govern ourselves by the laws of trade.

THE Philadelphia passenger railway companies have reduced their trip fare from seven to six cents, probably in the hope of thereby staving off an attempt to coerce them into a five cent rate.

OUR Democratic contemporary takes exception to the homely but forcible old saw that "it is better to eat filberts with a gentleman than to feed on venison with a hog." Well, every one to his taste.

THEY have torn down the house in which MILTON lived during the Commonwealth, and where he wrote "Paradise Lost." But then WORDSWORTH tells us that there are those who would "peep and botanize upon their mothers' graves."

IT MUST gratify MR. FRELINGHUYSEN very much to know that his backsliding on the Congressional gambling plan for electing a President did *not* secure his re-election to the Senate, and that the Republicans of the New Jersey Legislature have unanimously condemned the juggle he helped to frame.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated JOS. L. CAVEN, a Republican, for Mayor. They have no hope of electing him; but they do hope, by voting for him, to get enough votes for their candidates for Tax Receiver and City Solicitor from the Republicans to elect *them*. It is a shrewd game, but a trifle too transparent.

THE Boston *Advertiser* asks that the men who oppose the electoral compromise be marked and remembered, and adds: "It would be an offense against the country ever again to trust them in any public position." But that is a game which two can play at. For one we shall mark and remember every one who favors the compromise as unfit to be ever again trusted.

THE COMMERCIAL has joined the lean army of George Francis Train pessimists, who feed upon gall and breathe naught but the attar of wormwood upon their fellow men.—*Post.*

Attar is a volatile and highly fragrant essential oil, obtained only from the petals of roses. The *Post's* metaphors are as mixed as were those of the champion rhetorical blunderer, Sir BOYLE ROCHE.

THE financial signs indicate that the people of Europe are nearly ready to take our four per cent. bonds, and that they will certainly be ready to take them when the five-twenties commence to mature in 1881. The credit of the Northern States is excellent in Europe, and if the people of the South would devote themselves to industry and develop their resources, the credit of the country would soon be equal to that of any country in the world, Great Britain not excepted.

THE great Okefinokee swamp, in Georgia, which covers no less than 647 square miles, is to be reclaimed from the alligators and wildcats. A thorough survey of the swamp has been made, and the project is pronounced feasible. Its reclamation will add nearly half a million acres of rich land to the productive capacity of the State. If, now, the mental savagery of Georgia could be reclaimed and utilized in the interest of civilization, what a double blessing that would be.

SHAKESPEARE is an authority in everything. We cannot say, positively, that *Portia*, his female lawyer, had the pending Congressional juggle in view in the following; but when that female was importuned

To do a great right, do a little wrong,

she answered with wisdom beyond her years, and in language applicable now as then:

It must not be:
'Twill be recorded for a precedent;
And many an error, by the same example,
Will rush into the State. It cannot be.

A VERY sensible law has just been passed by the New York Legislature, designed to protect the people of the interior of the State against the wiles of the swarms of patent right vendors who perambulate the country, selling rights and taking promissory notes for bogus patents. The words "given for a patent right" must be written or printed across the face of the note, and any person who takes or sells a note without this indorsement is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Other States would do well to copy the example.

AN international conference in defense of the Christian Sabbath, and to promote its observance, is proposed, that by its labors and influence there may be created a public sentiment in behalf of the Divine institution, and its precious blessings preserved to the nations. Within the past fifteen or twenty years a remarkable change has occurred in the public mind in favor of the Lord's Day; much light has been diffused, many hostile opinions have been reconciled, and the sacredness of the day has been more widely acknowledged and more clearly seen in its admirable adaptedness to promote the best temporal and spiritual interests of men.

THE English Government is either exceedingly careless or exceedingly stupid. It is constantly getting into scrapes of all sorts, most of which might be avoided by the exercise of a little common sense. Two or three weeks ago the Port Admiral at Queenstown received a telegram, purporting to come from the Admiralty, directing him to send a certain gunboat to Gibraltar. Without taking any trouble to ascertain the legitimacy of the order, he sent the gunboat off, and she came very near being lost in one of the storms then prevailing. After she had sailed, it was discovered that the telegram was a cruel hoax, to which the lives of the officers and crew were nearly sacrificed. The courts, too, are notorious for their blunderings. A man was lately committed for trial on a charge of stealing some books. The grand jury ignored the bill, but he was put upon his trial, convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The mistake was presently discovered, and the victim released, but not until his hair had been cropped, and he had been put into the prison dress, for which indignities he is now prosecuting the officials.

THE *Nation* does not share in the fear that any extraordinary measure which may be adopted now to settle the Presidential dispute may become a dangerous precedent. It says: "When we have the present dispute settled, regular machinery can be provided for others of the same kind which may occur hereafter, so that what is done now need not establish a precedent."

It is very true, as the *Nation* here says, that, when the present dispute is settled, regular machinery *can* be provided to prevent its recurrence; but *will* it be? Experience teaches that, when a danger is once past, there is no disposition to guard against its repetition. The satisfaction of getting over it takes the place of fear of its repetition, and precautions against its future recurrence are calmly left to the future to take care of. An imminent danger, which every one can comprehend, and which is not guarded against now, will not be guarded against hereafter, when its consideration no longer presses upon our attention. Senator MORTON did his best, years ago, to guard against *this* danger by providing regular machinery for its prevention; but no one would heed him, then, because the danger was not then apparent. The same case will be the case hereafter, if this trouble is successfully tided over.

THE scandals of public life are not confined to the United States. Even England, which sneers at the corruption supposed to prevail in this country, is beginning to feel that human nature is about the same in England as everywhere else. The London papers are just now full of a scandal about an Indian potentate now in that city, known as NAWAB NAZIN. The Nawab cut a great dash and lived fully up to the income of £70,000 a year paid to him by the British Government. He came over for the purpose of getting half a million or so more held by the Government for the family of the Nawab, and in his efforts to secure this prize he employed as "agents" all sorts of persons. In some cases it seems checks for £500 and £1,000 were given to writers for advocating the claims of the Nawab in the press. "Opposite some of these items," says the *Saturday Review*, "we find the names of newspaper proprietors or editors. To one is appended the name of a gentleman who held a prominent rank in the class of special correspondents, to another that of a member of Parliament for an English borough, who, moreover, received from his Highness, in addition to £1,000 on loan, the sum of £170 as rent for a stable."

DOING EVIL THAT GOOD MAY COME.

PAUL was indignant at those who charged the apostles with teaching that it was lawful to do evil that good might come, and pronounced all such libelers accursed; yet the world still persists that the easiest way to secure a supposed good is to commit an evil to attain it. The latest instance is to be found in the pending effort to secure peace and business prosperity by giving up a constitutional method of ascertaining who is to be President, and that simply because those who dislike the probable result of that method have threatened a resort to violence if it is not abandoned.

A South Carolinian, who writes for the February *Atlantic* a statement of the perfidious condition of things in South Carolina, winds up his long and interesting account by saying that if the Republican government in that State is recognized by the national authorities it can result only in a double government and confusion worse confounded. In other words, this writer means, although he does not say so directly, that it is better to let the Democrats have their own way in the South, and so secure peace, than to stand by principle and the right and defend them at all hazards. This is a new way of saying, Let us do evil that good may come. The spirit thus manifested will never achieve anything for the right. It will always yield in an emergency, for the sake of quietness and peace, and the wrong will always create the emergency for yielding. The quietness thus obtained is the quietness that follows the establishment of despotism. The order that reigned in Warsaw when Russian tyranny had crushed every symptom of manhood was the fitting type of the peace that follows submission to violence and usurpation.

The Lebanon (Pa.) *Courier*, referring to the eagerness of a portion of the business community to give up everything for the sake of a little rest from agitation, very properly says:

There is one aspect of this matter which to us seems to present a suggestion of the most vital importance—and it is this: the readiness of the business portion of the country and of the wealthy classes to subordinate the sacredness of law to a desire for a peace that may contribute to business prosperity and to a safety for their possessions. And this is the spirit that has led to the overthrow of every republic that has existed before us, and that has passed away. Rather than endure the sacrifices of a distinct peace and of an uncertain power, substantial men prefer any kind of government that will give protection to life and property, and afford a reasonable hope of business prosperity. Then, as a consequence, monarchy looms up and is gladly accepted.

It was this craven spirit of cowardly surrender that prompted the Missouri compromise in 1819; and the folly of that compromise was shown in 1854, when the Southern Democrats, who had originally forced its adoption, came in and demanded that it should be swept out of the way of the advancing tide of slavery. The same spirit prompted the tariff compromise of 1832, which ended in ruining every manufacturing industry in the country. It brought about a temporary peace; but it brought, also, a frightful business prostration in its train. It was the same motive that suggested the compromise measures of 1850, and the only effect of the peace they secured was the degradation to which the manhood of the North was subjected in the infamous Fugitive Slave law. There never was a compromise, yet, that did not carry with it either ruin or disgrace.

The Peace Congress of 1861 was another effort in the same direction; but, fortunately, in was a failure because the men to be conciliated by it had gone too far in the way of rebellion to be placated in that way. Yet, failure as it was, it sprang out of the same baleful spirit which is now clamoring for the compromise juggle before Congress. It was the same craven desire for peace that now prevails, the same deprecation of political excitement, and the same obliviousness of principle that then prompted a certain large class of people at the North to offer to surrender anything and everything to the South, except an absolute dissolution of the Union, or the sake of an inglorious and degrading peace. The South spurned that offer, and our people were consequently compelled to stand up and fight for the Union they would have sullied by their concessions; yet there was scarcely an hour during the progress of the war that followed that many were not willing to make any concessions that would put an end to it.

This continual yielding to the aggressiveness of those who are in the wrong will, in the end, subvert our free institutions and leave us to the mercy of whoever chooses to threaten and coerce his way to power. If any military dictator should take forcible possession of the Government, it would counsel submission to him, for the sake of peace. If such a dictator and usurper should take away from us first one right and then another, it would cry out for submission until there was no longer any power or will to resist. There is no end to it but in absolute and unconditional submission to the wrong.

Now peace and quietness are good things; but there are many things which are better, and the danger of all free governments is that this longing for peace and quietness may be taken advantage of by those who are scheming for power. They may both be purchased too dearly. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance and, we may add, eternal conflict. The right can be effectually maintained only by standing up for it resolutely, firmly and unyieldingly. Mighty is the truth, and it will prevail; but it never has prevailed and never will by yielding irresolutely to what is false. It requires even the martyr spirit to uphold it faithfully; and its devotees never shrink from the consequences of a stern and rigid maintenance of it. Good never yet came by doing evil; and the right can be sustained only by resisting the wrong when resistance becomes necessary. Constitutional rights, freedom, humanity and truth are all above mere business, if business should stand in their way; but we have yet to learn that business has anything to lose by a faithful adherence to the right under all circumstances.

WE want to see a fair compromise, but what if it is contrary to the Constitution? *Akron Beacon.*

The Constitution is of little consequence to your party. Why this squeamishness about the Sacred Constitution? It comes late in the day.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Softly, there. Whatever faults may be laid at the door of Republican administration, the fidelity of the Republican party to the Union is unquestioned. And whatever hope of reform may have been reposed in TILDEN by independent citizens, the infidelity of the Democratic party is indubitable. The implied statement of the *Enquirer* that anything is loyal which is constitutional, or according to the supreme law, under the Constitution, and that everything is disloyal which is unconstitutional or against the supreme law, is absurd; since, according to this reasoning, if Congress enacted a law which was unconstitutional, that body would be disloyal, while a man may hate the Government, cherish sympathy for a treasonable conspiracy, and openly declare his hope that the Government will be overthrown and still be loyal, since there is nothing in the Constitution or the laws against this. The actual never fully comes up to the ideal, and if this is the Democratic idea of loyalty, what may not its actions be? It is, however, a false definition and base ideal. Loyalty is a sentiment, like honor, and truth and love. A man may have violated the Constitution or the supreme law in many ways for years; but an enemy assails the Government, and love of country rises in the man's heart, and he goes out to die under the old flag; for he is loyal. No doubt he would have been a better man if he had never broken the law. But no doubt, either, that he is a better citizen than the man who, while keeping inside of the law, perhaps from cowardice, has felt nothing but hatred for his country and gloats over its distress. The law has no reward for noble sentiments, and no penalties for mean ones. Society attends to these matters. It is only when hate finds expression in violence, when falsehood becomes perjury, when dishonorable motives seduce a man into some forbidden act, that law intervenes. It is only when disloyalty becomes open treason that force may be used to suppress it. But the person who reposes confidence in a dishonorable man, a liar, or a man who hates him, because no overt act has been attempted, is a fool, and if the American people are not aroused by recent and constantly recurring exhibitions of Democratic disloyalty, that show themselves in threats of civil war, in intimidation of voters, in menaces held over the heads of legislators and judges, and in almost open boasts of a determined purpose to rule or ruin the country, they will evince a lack of prudence almost beyond conception.

THE following table giving by States the proportion of business failures to the number of firms in this country, during 1876, and the average indebtedness, will be found of general interest:

	One in	Average liability
Rhode Island	36	$14,051
Michigan	39	16,901
Colorado	40	11,116
Texas	42	11,380
Iowa	45	8,165
North Carolina	48	7,896
Georgia	48	21,129
Massachusetts	50	32,046
South Carolina	51	16,855
Tennessee	52	14,111
New York	57	27,881
Minnesota	60	11,103
California	62	15,646
Connecticut	63	21,252
Kentucky	63	27,032
Indiana	69	13,225
Mississippi	70	9,114
Illinois	72	24,139
Maine	79	13,888
Virginia	79	19,484
Maryland	83	14,814
Ohio	93	18,429
Louisiana	93	17,975
Wisconsin	95	20,050
Vermont	95	19,328
Alabama	97	13,134
Arkansas	102	7,664
Florida	103	8,626
Pennsylvania	109	21,566
New Jersey	112	14,206
Missouri	143	23,201
Kansas	147	9,990
Delaware	154	11,852
New Hampshire	155	11,850

The smallest State, as respects area, thus shows not only the largest number of failures in proportion to the number in business, but the largest average liability. Considering the extremely depressed condition of all the leading industries of Pennsylvania during the period in question, the financial standing of the State, as shown by the above table, is creditable alike to the mercantile integrity and the business shrewdness of the classes embraced.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

If you should have a son, I would advise,
Let but his free prospects in the State you spoil,
If you would have him in the State to rise,
Instead of Grotius let him study Hoyle,
And if he shows a turn for pretty tricks,
Indulge the bent;
A dexterous cut may rule some great event,
And a stacked pack make him a President.

The Colorado *Mining Review* places the bullion yield of the State for 1876 at $6,625,000.

That great yearly fool jubilee, the *Mardi Gras*, is again absorbing the thoughts of Southern society.

There are only eighty claimants for the reward offered for the capture of the Northfield, Minn., bank robbers.

A sad story of the times: One thousand cashiers and bookkeepers answered a New York advertisement the other day.

Sunday school newspapers have become fashionable at the antipodes. One of those in China has 3,000 subscribers.

A regiment of English troops have asked permission to pass through New York on their way to British Columbia.

Among the heavily increasing exports of manufactured goods from this country to Europe are paper and paper hangings.

California's exports for the past year amounted to $80,421,971, being $49,737,260 treasure and $30,684,711 merchandise.

Clear your sidewalks. A woman in Troy, New York, found a $500 diamond while shovelling snow off the pavement last week.

A New York firm is about sending to Australia four locomotives for use on the railroads of the Government of New South Wales.

An attempt to foreclose the Atlantic and Great Western's first mortgage bonds is being made in the United States Circuit Court of Ohio.

The editor of a Turkish journal in Constantinople has been whipped to death for telling the truth. That place would be a paradise for Democratic writers.

The zenith city of the unsalted seas weeps over her departed glory. Last year the custom house at that place only received $566 72, against $16,386 87 in 1875.

The grandfather of Robert Burns is reported to live in New Bedford, Mass. He has several garments once worn by the poet, but not the purple in which he was born.

Economy. On some of our Pennsylvania lines, the wiping of the engines has been dispensed with. The Boston and Albany Railroad has quit buying firewood and is burning up its old woodpiles.

Fond du Lac, Wis., is excited over a "rainwater case," equal to Solon Shingle's celebrated "cow case." A woman took a pail of water from a neighbor's cistern, and the latter went for her for larceny.

The meanest wretch in the world is the employer of the Boston lad who earns $2 a week, and who, being detained at home half a day owing to the inclemency of the weather, had his wages docked sixteen cents.

The British Commissioner says that the Exhibition of Philadelphia was, without exception, the greatest ever held in the world. He praises especially the superior manufactures in metal work, textiles and chemicals.

A splendid story. The Story farm, on Oil creek, Venango county, has produced, in the last fifteen years, 2,128,707 barrels of oil and yielded dividends amounting in the aggregate to $4,792,600. The work is copyrighted.

Last year's statistics of the Episcopal Methodists of the United States give 10,433 traveling preachers, 25,656 local preachers, and 3,043,7000 members. The total of Methodist communicants throughout the world is 4,172,579.

The number of passengers landed at Castle Garden during 1875 was 75,035. Of these 60,308 were aliens, 2,357 were born in the United States, and 12,376 had previously landed at New York or other ports in the United States.

When frost appears the Chautauqua lake outlet freezes over firm; but when the lake itself is once covered with ice, all that has formed on the outlet disappears, and this where the water is still. Who can explain the cause of this phenomenon?

Intellectual diversions of the aristocracy. A wager has been made between an officer of the British Royal Horse Guards and a sporting baronet, whereby the former backs himself to ride ten miles across country while a snail crawls ten inches on a greased board.

The proposition of the Internal Revenue Bureau to adopt a coupon stamp to be placed on each cigar manufactured in the United States and require the manufacturers to affix them, inflicting the usual penalties for refusal, strikes us as puerile and impracticable.

More people are out of employment in Nevada than has ever been known there. The poor are not alone in suffering. Men who but a short time ago counted their wealth by thousands, and some of them even by millions, find themselves suddenly stricken by poverty.

Philadelphia has a noble organization which dispenses charity without letting the world know who are its recipients, in the shape of a "Merchants' Fund," for assisting worn-out business men. Last year appropriations were made to fifty-six persons, amounting to $11,227 50.

Wisconsin needs a Bergh. There was a horse race in that State, the other day, from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee, a distance of seventy miles. The horses were driven to sleighs over drifted roads. The winner averaged ten miles an hour. The brutal drivers should average five years in the penitentiary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PLAINS OF THE GREAT WEST AND THEIR INHABITANTS. By Richard Irving Dodge, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

In many respects this is a remarkable book; and its appearance now, when the Indians are under review, will tend to throw a flood of light upon the subject. It gives a vivid description of the plains, game, Indians and such matters, of the great North American Desert. It views the points treated in a political, moral and social sense, and possesses more than ordinary literary merit. The work seems to be thoroughly honest, the author seeking to impart truthful information, without influence or consultation with authorities, and the style is terse, direct and forcible. Personal experience of Indian life has enabled Colonel Dodge to write intelligently. The book is divided into three parts. 1. "The Plains," in which the climate, soil and other resources of the country are pictured; 2. "Game" of different kinds is described; 3. "The Indians," in which their customs, rites of marriage and death, are discussed. Quite a number of illustrations are scattered through the book. Among the noticeable chapters is a vivid account of the Black Hills. Taking the work as a whole, it justly deserves the encomiums it receives. The book, like other publications of Putnam's Sons, is a fine specimen of typographical work in paper, type and binding.

INDEX TO THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. Volumes I—XXXVIII. (1857–1876). Published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, and Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This excellent compilation gives first, an "Index of Articles"—general articles and editorial departments; second, "Index of Authors." This index comprises the titles and authorship of all the articles from the first number in 1857 down to the present time. Readers interested in American literature will remember the slight veil of mystery which hung before the magazine in its early days. People readily guessed which were Emerson's poems and articles, even if they could not always guess the meaning; Longfellow's poems, too, were easily recognized, and the newspapers speculated about the articles by other writers. This index clears away a good many of the mysteries, and the authorship of all but a score or so has been discovered. That is not many among four or five thousand titles. There is an article by Sainte-Beuve, for instance, never before acknowledged; one of the political articles begun by Godwin and finished by Lowell. Dr. Francis Lieber wrote a vigorous, sarcastic paper on a "A Plea for the Fijians," which made a good deal of noise at the time it appeared; Theodore Parker appears as the author of an article on Henry Ward Beecher. Some interesting revelations are in the disclosure of the authorship of prominent reviews; and we suppose authors, whose wounds are not yet healed, will turn first to this department. The publication, besides, of a list of the contributors, with the names of their articles added, will show at a glance what notable names are on the *Atlantic* list, and what famous contributions have appeared there.

COLONY BALLADS. By George L. Raymond. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This little "thin" volume gives in verse the spirit and circumstances attending the separation of the British Colonies of Middle North America from the Mother Country. There is a patriotic flavor about these ballads that many lovers of poetic fire will richly relish. Mr. Raymond acquired considerable fame by the publication of "Haydn and Other Poems," in which he gave unmistakable evidence of genuine poetic talent. These ballads are life-like and singularly flowing and effective.

THE LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT. By Theodore Martin. With portraits. Vol. II. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Delicate as the work must have been, subject on the one hand to the personal scrutiny of the Queen herself, and on the other to the Prince Consort's relations to the country, yet Mr. Martin has shown taste, tact and discrimination. The history of the Prince was a remarkable one in many respects, and considering all the circumstances of his eventful career, we cannot recall the history of any one occupying his relation that had a more rounded life. The volume also covers a momentous period in the political and civil history of England, from the downfall of Louis Phillippe, in 1848, to the beginning of the Crimean War, in 1854. Prince Albert identified himself with all the grand projects of the day to benefit and improve the people. His eminently devoted and pure domestic life is well known. Appletons, in republishing this biography in this country, have done much to make his qualities better known and appreciated here.

TREASURY OF WISDOM, WIT AND HUMOR. Compiled and arranged by Adam Woolever. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The beautiful motto of Montaigne fitly describes this most excellent book: "I have here made only a nosegay of culled flowers, and have brought nothing of my own but the string that ties them." The author has devoted fifteen years to this important duty and its compilation was a herculean work. It is arranged most admirably, and is a new combination in its scope. The book opens with a copious index of subjects and at the end of authors quoted. The number of authors named is 931; the number of subjects discussed is 1,393, and the number of quotations made 10,299. Valuable as are the *bon mots* of "Treasury Wisdom," the twelve pages of "Odd Comparisons," and over twenty of "Proverbs," will be found rich and luscious to the reader. It is a handsome octavo and would enrich any private or public collection. It is just the thing for families with limited resources, being almost a library in itself. Its merits will render it valuable for many years to come.

A MAD WORLD AND ITS INHABITANTS. By Julian Chambers. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The title of this book inspires curiosity to know its contents, and from cover to cover there is a succession of startling things narrated. The author played the role of an insane man, and by the aid of friends was committed to an asylum by feigning insanity. During his incarceration he filled the role of reporter, and despite the attempts to detain him, he made his escape and then revealed the inner workings of the asylum. An English authority worthy of respect says the mission which the writer of this volume undertook was one requiring Titanic nerves, and an amount of self-possession granted to few men, although desired by many. His cause was that of humanity, prompted by pluck and generosity of temper. It is couched in strong, terse and vigorous language, and direct to the point.

THE WIFE'S ENGAGEMENT RING. By T. S. Arthur, author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," etc. Published by the National Temperance Society and Publishing House, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a story of tender interest, in which the career of Bob Lawson, a drunkard, and the sufferings of his devoted and loving wife, the once beautiful Katy Winder, are described, and then the thrilling picture of the Donaldsons. It is written in the interest of temperance, and yet it is a charming story for the family circle.

INVENTIONAL GEOMETRY: A Series of Problems, intended to familiarize the Pupil with Geometrical Conceptions, and to exercise his Inventive Faculty. By William George Spencer. With a Prefatory Note by Herbert Spencer. 1 vol., 18mo. Price, 50 cents. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a valuable volume of the series of "Science Primers," and one worthy of the attention of teachers, and especially those who study by themselves. It introduces the beginner to geometry to work on problems which will not only familiarize his mind with geometrical ideas, but will exercise, at the same time, his inventional and constructive faculties, a kind of mental practice of much importance, generally neglected in our schools. These problems, which are simple at first and skillfully graded, the pupil is to solve himself without assistance.

WHITEFRIARS; OR, THE DAYS AND TIMES OF CHARLES II. By the author of "Whitehall; or, The Days and Times of Oliver Cromwell." Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. For sale by Nevin & Birch, Pittsburgh.

This historical novel, which has achieved quite a reputation in England, is now published for the first time in this country. It deals with a period rich with materials for romance, and many of the personages mentioned in its pages are well known in history. The author has done his work skilfully, and the book is not only entertaining but instructive. It can be had in either cloth or paper binding.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* or any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they acquire valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham. A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Hinkle, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS

1877. 1877.

JANUARY.

Greatly Reduced PRICES.

MEDIUM AND FINE

Dress Goods!

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks!

LATEST DESIGNS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Fine Furs!

Extra Good Bargains will be offered in all the above Goods.

James Caldwell & Co.,

No. 115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

LEGAL

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of GEORGE H. GARBER, Debtor. No. 2,766 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1877. Notice is hereby given that a resolution of composition passed by the creditors of said debtor, together with a statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court, and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 31 DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said resolution of composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said section. S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

A second general meeting of the creditors of HENRY KOVERMAN, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of CHARLES HARPER, Esq., Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, in said district, on the 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1877, at 10 A. M., for the purposes named in the 27th Section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

1876 Christmas 1876

With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents.

In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.

In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.

W. W. BARKER,

125 FIFTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

KORNBLUM,

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c., &c. Office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store. MWF

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford

58 FOURTH AVENUE

ASSETS JAN. 1875 $6,497,275.94

S.S. CARRIER, Agent

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain Information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner 9 Sev Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh (9 streets, or 39 Send for Circular

DRY GOODS

1877

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

A New and Choice Assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

of our own importation, is now on hand, and enable us to offer a rare and beautiful line of these goods, consisting of Swisses, Tarletanes, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Nainsooks, Satteen, Cashmere and Sicilian Brocades, Colored Alpacas and Poplins,

MOHAIRS, SERGES,

Plaids, Plain and Barred Silk Poplins, fine qualities Dress Goods, Black Alpacas and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres, while our value in

BLACK SILKS,

at the prices they are offered, stand undoubtedly unrivalled anywhere.
Ladies and Children's Furs, Ladies' Sacques,

CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

Misses and Children's Cloaks and Sacques, Ladies' Merino, All Wool and

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies and Misses' Muslin and Felt Skirts. Ladies' New Shawls of all kinds.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Gaiters, Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes. Ready Made Clothing of all kinds. New lines of

GOODS OPENING DAILY,

while we are pleased to announce we feel confident in still leading in value, variety and low prices, at

165, 157 and 169

FEDERAL STREET ALLEGHENY.

1877 1877

$8.00

THE

Pittsburgh Commercial

FOR 1877.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED

TO

EIGHT DOLLARS.

Cheapest Business Paper in the State.

UNSURPASSED AS A

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL

AND

General Newspaper.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a progressive age call for the interests of the patrons may require.

IN POLITICS

THE COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no class or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and impartially, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centers.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

TERMS FOR THE

Daily Commercial.

Postage Free to Subscribers

By mail, per annum	$8 00
By mail, for six months	4 00
By mail, for three months	2 00
By mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to agents or carriers	15

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!

A PAPER FOR

THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,

Will contain in condensed form all the

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Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and

Complete Weekly Market Reports

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Best Fast Colored Calicos, light and dark, at 5 and 6¼c.
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A few slightly imperfect Damask Napkins, extra fine quality, at 87½c per dozen, worth $1 25.
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All Linen Damask Towels at 8½, 10, 12½c and upwards, extra value. All Linen

LOOM DAMASKS,

slightly imperfect, at 25c per yard.
Loom Damasks, extra good value, at 30, 35, 37½ and 44c. Satin Finish, fine

TABLE DAMASKS,

at 50, 62½ and 75c, superior bargains.
Fine Bleached

SHIRTING MUSLINS,

at 6¼, 7 and 8½c.
LONSDALE and FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM Shirting Muslins at 10c per yard.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 25, 1877.

The usual conditions of ease and dullness were noted at most of the banks to-day, and all offerings of first-class commercial paper were readily taken at easy rates. There is little toleration shown for second-class or doubtful notes, as capitalists continue unshaken in their preference of absolute security at low rates to higher rates of interest where any risk is involved. Discounts continue easy, therefore, at the usual figures of 6@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks; 5@6 per cent. on first-class collaterals; street rates nominally 7@10 per cent. The supply of Eastern exchange continues about even with national bank notes and drafts on New York rule at par in settlements between bankers. The national bank statements are appearing in accordance with the call of the Comptroller, but as a general thing show no important change from their statements of December 22, their condition being especially noticeable for great strength and ease in the matter of reserve and cash resources. Stocks and securities continue quiet and the changes are slight. The downward tendency of gold has no especial effect on the Government bond market, the steady absorption of bonds for investment and the strength of the London market being sufficient to support prices. The most important event of the market in New York Tuesday was the purchases, estimated at $1,000,000, for the account of two prominent savings banks. In this city there is little business in stocks, those who have sound investment stocks being inclined to hold them, and those seeking investments not wanting any other kind. The following are the latest quotations on railway securities of this vicinity as revised by Eastern reports:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
A V R R 7s 1904	105	Erie & P stk.	75
A V R R 6s 83	99	E & P 1st 7s	95
A V R R 6s 54	56	E & P con 7s	85
C & P stock	92½ 93	P & Conn stk	53
C & P consol 6s 1905	105½	P & Conn 7s 1905	104½
C & P 1st pref 6s 1895	105	P, Ft W & C	72
P R R stock	58¾	P, Ft W & C 1st 6s	103½
P R R 1st m 7s 1900	116	Do 1st m gtd 7s	117½
P R R gmt c. 1907	....	Do 2d mtge 7s	111½
P R R gmt r. 1908	109	Do 3d mtge 1896	109½
P R R c & r. 90	100	P, T & Stk.	83½ 85
Oil City 7s	80 82	Do 7s	51½ 52½
P, C & St L stk	20	West Penna	50
P, C & St L 7s	85 88	P & W pref 6s	70 ....

—The London *News* says: The report of the trustees of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, appointed to carry out the reconstruction scheme of July, 1875, has just been issued for the past year. It announces that progress has been made in the deposit of bonds by holders, so that the trustees have now purchased the additional mortgage bonds. This represents a reduction of ½ per cent. in each case, and has been followed by the open market, where the rate is now 3 per cent.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of last week has the following paragraph about the effects on California street of the recent appreciation in mining stocks:

The heavy decline in mining values during the past few days has given rise to various rumors touching the financial standing of a number of parties. Inquiries made at noon to-day failed to substantiate the truthfulness of these rumors, and it is, therefore, perhaps unnecessary to parade the names of the parties alleged to be in financial straits. It is undoubtedly true that several brokers and operators in stocks are having a hard time of it just now, but some of their dilemma arises from their desire to carry the depreciated property of their clients. Up to noon to-day the only suspension authenticated was that of William L. Dauncy, a member of the Pacific Exchange, and it is greatly to be hoped that all others may be able to get through the crisis safely.

—The Committee for the Purchase and Reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have already received the assent of holders of $22,000,000 of the bonds of that company to their plan for reorganization; in fact, this amount of bonds has been forwarded and placed in the care of the Central Trust Company. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. A. S. Hacks, of Newark, N. J., asked that any bondholders as have not already come in, shall communicate with him. To participate in the reorganization, the bonds should be forwarded to the Central Trust Company before February 15, and it seems to be the interest of all to co-operate with the present committee and heed their request.

—The total coinage of the United States mints last year is officially reported as follows:

Mints.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
San Francisco..	$32,022,500	$10,682,000	$43,704,500
Carson.....	2,854,215	3,292,850	6,146,565
Philadelphia....	11,708,085	10,269,308	21,977,393
Total.....	$46,584,800	$24,243,658	$70,828,458
Philadelphia base coinage.....			208,450
Grand total for 1876.....			$71,036,908

—The following table shows the stocks of coin and bullion in the principal banks of Europe in December, 1876:

Banks.	Coin and bullion.
Bank of England.....	£ 28,776,553
Bank of France.....	57,200,000
Imperial Bank of Germany.....	25,700,000
Austrian National Bank.....	15,660,000
Netherland's Bank.....	12,850,000
National Bank of Belgium.....	4,737,000
Total.....	£172,917,553
Equal to.....	$ 841,560,000

—The national bank capital in New York city has been diminished since last year $6,100,000. The reserved profits have been withdrawn from active employment to the amount of $6,600,000. The figures now stand:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total.
January, 1876....	$68,200,000	$32,100,000	$100,300,000
January, 1877....	62,100,000	25,500,000	87,600,000
Decrease.....	$ 6,100,000	$ 6,600,000	$ 12,700,000

—The price of silver in London is quoted at 58d per ounce. At the equivalent here bullion is a trade dollar has a gold value of 99 22, that is 412½ grain dollar a gold value of 97 45, and the Mexican dollar, containing 416 grains or ten drachms a gold value of 91 14.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	....	....	48¾
Reading.....	....	....	15¾
United Cos. of N. J.....	140¾	....	....
Phila. Wilm. & Balto..	....	....	58½
Lehigh Valley.....	49¾	....	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's..	....	105	....
Central Transportation	....	38¾	....
Empire Transportation	49	50	....
P., C. & St. L.....	....	87½	....
Northern Pacific 7-30's..	....	89	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 106⅝
MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Money easier at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $463,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $192,000. Clearings $27,000,000. Sterling firm at 483½@485¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 106 and closed at 106⅛. Carrying rates 2@5 per cent. Silver at London is 58 1-16 pence per ounce; here bar silver is 103¼ per ounce in greenbacks and 125¾ in gold; silver coin 125¼.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and firm. Railroad bonds generally firm; St. Paul, La Crosse division, declined to 93 and Great Western firsts to 103. State securities better to-day for Tennessees; others steady. The announcement that the Compromise Counting bill had passed the Senate had but little effect upon either stocks or gold. The stock market was weak in early dealings and prices declined from ¼ to 1 per cent., but toward midday a firmer feeling set in and there was a partial recovery. During the afternoon speculation was dull and the course of the market irregular. The coal stocks were generally weak and lower, as were also St. Paul and Illinois Central. The remainder of the list was quiet and mostly firmer. Transactions today 154,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Pacific Mail, 32,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 15,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 7,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel..	97¼
Quicksilver.....	13¾
Do. preferred.....	32
Pacific Mail.....	25½
Mariposa.....	9¾
N. Y. C. & I.....	37
N. J. Central....	75¾
Rock Island....	102
St. Paul.....	38
Do. preferred....	67¾

Toledo & Wabash..	69
Terre Haute.....	3
Do. preferred....	14
Chicago & Alton..	101
Do. preferred....	110
Ohio & Mississippi.	17½
Del. & Lack.....	72¾
Missouri Pacific..	102
Hannibal & St. Jos.	15
Union Pac. stock..	63
Central Pac. bds..	98
Union Pac. bds....	103½
Do. land grants..	103¼
Do. S. F. bonds..	97

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	114½
5-20's, 1865.....	108¾
5-20's, new.....	112¾
5-20's, 1867.....	113¾
5-20's, 1868.....	117
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old....	43
Tennessee, new....	42¾
Virginia, new....	36
Virginia, old.....	$0
Missouri 6's.....	101¾

LONDON, January 25, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £125,000 the past week. The bullion withdrawn on balance to-day is £30,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 45⅞ per cent. Consols 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 105½; 10-40's, 1[illegible] new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—Illinois Central 101; Erie 8¾; preferred 20.

PARIS, January 25.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 147,000,000 francs the past week. Rentes 107 francs 32½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 25.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Gold 106¼@106⅝. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 483½@484.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 25, 1877.

Trade to-day showed a good deal more animation than it did yesterday, and dealers showed a corresponding hopefulness, although the activity of trade so much desired was not expected at once. Quotations stands in most particulars as when reported last. What few changes we have to record are of the prices of articles of daily necessity, or of those which change in value with the coming of spring.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows: Flour, bbls..... 1,645 Rye, bush..... 210 Wheat, bush..... 1,562 Butter, pkgs..... 150 Barley, bus..... 1,999 Bacon, do..... 25 Oats, bush..... 2,100 Hay, bales..... 85 Corn, bush..... 3,582 Whisky, bbls..... 72

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will command rates above those in grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The receipts continue tight and the transactions small, but the apathy of the market is not so complete as for some time back. Lately our dealers have handled hardly grain enough to justify quotations, but symptoms of things came with to day. Especially in wheat an improvement is marked. Advices from the East had a very decided influence on the grain market, and while the top price is reached, and they are now disposed to relax the firmness with which they held it. The receipts speak of frequent inquiries from those in the country who wish to sell. Wheat is easier and feeling but unaltered in value as yet. We continue to quote: Prime red wheat $1 47@1 50 ₱ bushel; prime amber $1 49@1 52; No. 2 red $1 43@1 45; mixed $1 39@1 41; No. 2 do 1 35@1 37; rejected 1 25@1 30; wheat by sample, 1 30@1 50. Oats continue in sufficient supply, and the demand not great. We quote as follows: Car loads, 40@42 in bulk; 43@45 in sacks; by sample, 38@42. Rye dull at 75@75c ₱ bushel. Barley is also dull and quoted at 90c@$1 10 for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60@.

FLOUR—The market remains at a stand, with changes either in feeling or figures. If wheat should come down to a certain point, we may expect a decline in the present high price of flour; but it may fall several cents on the hundred without affecting the market. The flour is held, for it has been for quite a time proportionately very high. We quote: Extra family white wheat flour at $8 50@8 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $8 00; prime red wheat do $8 00; fancy do $7 50@7 75; English mixed $7 75@8 00; fancy St. Louis $9 25@9 75; pancake flour $9 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 50 in sacks $4 75 barrel.

MILL FEED—The market is strong and the demand lively, but our last quotations were unchanged. We quote bran at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton at wholesale, and $20 00@21 00 in a jobbing way; middlings, $19 00@20 00; seconds and chipped feed $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—The supply is sufficient and the demand fair. We quote: Wagon $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@12 00 from first hands; Clover—Mixed $12—Upland $ 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The market was active to-day compared with any time previous this week, but was less so than the dealers could wish. The supply is generally well up to the demand. Prices remain as heretofore recently except in a few instances.

EGGS—Are in good supply and we may quote the best at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; lower grades $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—No demand, or but a light one, and quoted at 35@40c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 85@2 15 for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, 6@7c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—To meet the demands of the spring trade, manufacturers' agents are buying stock and we note an advance in some kinds. We quote: Choice hurl 6½@7c as to quality; brush will sort to 3½c; choice hand tied green 4½@4¾c; red-topped 3¾@4c inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at 3@3½c per cent. off the prices given, for new crop.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75c@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 @1 25.

ONIONS—Still scarce and prices firm at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—California comb 25c ₱ lb; home honey 22c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $10 00 ₱ bbl; $5 25@3 50 ₱ box; extra cranoes.

CIDER—A dull market and prices unchanged at $5 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $5 50@6 50 for extra crranoes.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote: Dried apples at 4@5c ₱ lb for prime quarters; 5@6c for sliced; dried peaches 13c; evaporated 15@20@25c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEARS—The demand is good for new crop at $ 50@1 00 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The supply is fully as great as the demand, and prices rule low as ever. We quote: Choice solid packed 15@17c per lb; do roll 22@23c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c.

BEESWAX, FLOATING—Is unchanged and quoted at $5 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime; $7 25@7 50 per lb.

PEANUTS—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14½@14¾c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York stock in a jobbing way, 15@15½c; Virginia, 14½c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

SEEDS—As sowing time is yet some distance in the future, there is not much demand for seed, though inquiries are increasing. The rates at the store are: Clover seed, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bushel of 62 lbs; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

DRESSED HOGS—Not very plentiful, and quoted at 7@8c ₱ lb as to outside figure.

POULTRY—Dressed was scarce and higher; and the demand good. We quote: Dressed chickens 11½@12½c ₱ lb; live, 12c; live turkeys at 7½@8 00 each; dressed 12 @13c ₱ lb. Live chickens in coop 40@45c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13 ₱ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Remain at the former quotations, and will perhaps while the weather is as cold as now. We quote from store: Prime peachblows, $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; early rose $1 20@1 25; Peerless $1 25. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Common fleece, ₱ lb, 33c; ¼ to full blood, ₱ lb, 35@37c; combing, ₱ lb, 36c; tub-washed, ₱ lb, 38c; city pullings, ₱ lb, 25@30; unwashed, ₱ lb, 18@20c.

Provisions.

A pretty fair business was reported by provision dealers, but nothing was said to engage special attention. Quotations were substantially unchanged and firm, as follows:

BACON—Shoulders 8¼c per pound; short rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 10¾c.

CITY AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12¼c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules strong, and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 10c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is quiet and strong at the following quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; 3-lb pails 12½c; pails 10c. Refined lard—Tierces 12½@12¾c; 5-lb pails 12½c; 3-lb tin pails 13c; 5-lb do, 12½c; 3-lb do, 13½c; 2-lb cadies 14½c; 5-lb do 13½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 ₱ gal; extra No. 1, 86@90c; No. 2, 76@80c; extra No. 3, 68@72c; miners' white whiter 62c; miners' yellow winter 57c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained, 70@75c; do No. 1, 65@70c; do No. 2 do 60c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8½c ₱ lb; country do 7½c ₱ lb; rough 5½c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Besides the fact that trade was called satisfactory we have nothing to tell of the grocery market to-day. The price lists below give the ruling quotations:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio.....	22½c	Standard A.....	11¾c
Choice Rio.....	21½c	Do. extra C.....	11¼c
Prime Rio.....	20½c	Do. extra C.....	11c
Good Rio.....	19½c	Granulated.....	11¾c
Ordinary Rio.....	19 c	C—yellow.....	9½@9¾c
Java.....	30½c	Franklin, B.....	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans.....	9½@10
Rio in papers..	23c	Cut Loaf.....	13¾c
Mocha do.	30c	Crushed.....	13¾c
Java do.	32c	Powdered.....	13¾c
Java, in papers..	33c	Granulated.....	12½c
Java, in bulk..	30½c	Molasses.	₱ gal.
Teas.		Strip ch. N. O..	60@62c
Youngh'son..	25@90	Prime.....	55@58c
Gunpowder..	30@90	Syrups.	
Imperial....	30@90	Ex. white drips..	64@65c
Japan.....	30@90	Sugar drips.....	56c
Oolong.....	30@90	Low grade drips..	25@50c
Fancy do.....	1 00	Starch.	₱ lb
Sennefwong....	30@90	Pearl.....	5½@6 c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss.....	6½c
Cloves.....	45 c	Corn.....	2½@10½c
Allspice.....	17 c	Kingsford.....	10½c
Cassia.....	30@31 c	Chicago corn....	8c
Nutmegs.....	95 c	Rice.	
Pepper.....	18 c	Choice Carlin..	6½@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana.....	5½@6c
Irish soap, ₱ box..	$4 20	Soda.	
S. S. Star, ₱ box..	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs..	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 25	Bi-carb, in bbls..	5 @5½
Gold do.....	6 25	Bi-carb, in papers	5½c
Extra olive do..	3 80	Bundles.	
Dr. N. Vitty, ₱ box	3 50	Star, full wt....	16 c
German mottled do	7 c	Stearine.....	11@13 c
California, ₱ box..	4 00	Mould.....	11½@
Canned Goods—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $2 00@2 25; raspberries do $1 35; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per dozen, 2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $5 75; half-bbls, $4 75.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₱ lb at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₱ lb at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Not very plentiful, and quoted at 7@8c ₱ lb as to outside figure.

POULTRY—Dressed was scarce and higher; and the demand good. We quote: Dressed chickens 11½@12½c ₱ lb; live, 12c; live turkeys at 7½@8 00 each; dressed 12 @13c ₱ lb. Live chickens in coop 40@45c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13 ₱ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Remain at the former quotations, and will perhaps while the weather is as cold as now. We quote from store: Prime peachblows, $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; early rose $1 20@1 25; Peerless $1 25. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Common fleece, ₱ lb, 33c; ¼ to full blood, ₱ lb, 35@37c; combing, ₱ lb, 36c; tub-washed, ₱ lb, 38c; city pullings, ₱ lb, 25@30; unwashed, ₱ lb, 18@20c.

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CITY AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12¼c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules strong, and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 10c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

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Choice Rio.....	21½c	Do. extra C.....	11¼c
Prime Rio.....	20½c	Do. extra C.....	11 c
Good Rio.....	19½c	Granulated.....	11¾c
Ordinary Rio....	19 c	C—yellow.....	9½@9¾c
Java.....	30½c	Franklin, B.....	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans.....	9½@10
Rio in papers..	23c	Cut Loaf.....	13¾c
Mocha do.	30c	Crushed.....	13¾c
Java, in bulk..	30½c	Powdered.....	13¾c
Java, in papers	33c	Granulated.....	12½c
Java, in bulk..	30½c	Molasses.	₱ gal.
Teas.		Strip ch. N. O..	60@62c
Youngh'son..	25@90	Prime.....	55@58c
Gunpowder..	30@90	Syrups.	
Imperial....	30@90	Ex. white drips..	64@65c
Japan.....	30@90	Sugar drips.....	56c
Oolong.....	30@90	Low grade drips..	25@50c
Fancy do.....	1 00	Starch.	₱ lb
Sennefwong....	30@90	Pearl.....	5½@6 c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss.....	6½c
Cloves.....	45 c	Corn.....	2½@10½c
Allspice.....	17 c	Kingsford.....	10½c
Cassia.....	30@31 c	Chicago corn....	8c
Nutmegs.....	95 c	Rice.	
Pepper.....	18 c	Choice Carlin..	6½@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana.....	5½@6c
Irish soap, ₱ box..	$4 20	Soda.	
S. S. Star, ₱ box..	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs..	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 25	Bi-carb, in bbls..	5 @5½
Gold do.....	6 25	Bi-carb, in papers	5½c
Extra olive do..	3 80	Bundles.	
Dr. N. Vitty, ₱ box	3 50	Star, full wt....	16 c
German mottled do	7 c	Stearine.....	11@13 c
California, ₱ box..	4 00	Mould.....	11½@
Canned Goods—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $2 00@2 25; raspberries do $1 35; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per dozen, 2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $5 75; half-bbls, $4 75.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₱ lb at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₱ lb at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Not very plentiful, and quoted at 7@8c ₱ lb as to outside figure.

POULTRY—Dressed was scarce and higher; and the demand good. We quote: Dressed chickens 11½@12½c ₱ lb; live, 12c; live turkeys at 7½@8 00 each; dressed 12 @13c ₱ lb. Live chickens in coop 40@45c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13 ₱ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Remain at the former quotations, and will perhaps while the weather is as cold as now. We quote from store: Prime peachblows, $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; early rose $1 20@1 25; Peerless $1 25. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Common fleece, ₱ lb, 33c; ¼ to full blood, ₱ lb, 35@37c; combing, ₱ lb, 36c; tub-washed, ₱ lb, 38c; city pullings, ₱ lb, 25@30; unwashed, ₱ lb, 18@20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel do, $2 25; mat raisins $4 65 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ lb; Sultanas 12c. Dates 8@9½c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes, old, 6½c; new, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 25c; do Jordan 50c, do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

January 25.—The refined market so far has shown no signs of improvement. Dealers here are as wide apart in their views as ever. One or the other must give way before we can expect sales, excepting those required to meet the home demand, for which 24½@24¾c are the rates. In New York a sale of 50,000 barrels is reported on private terms. This sale, of course, furnished no information in regard to the value of the future. Private terms transactions are well known to be below the market value. The only transactions reported were on private terms. The rates of refined are quoted at 26¾c, without finding buyers. On the other hand, it is well known that oil can be purchased at 25@25½ from second hands; cases 30@32c. Dealers in Philadelphia nothing was doing; in fact there was no market. Holders are asking 28¾c; cases 30c. The sailing rates, however, did not make a market. What oil will sell for is what we want.

PARKER, January 25, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market weakened to $3 55 after the closing of yesterday's report, and on the opening this morning a further depreciation took place to $3 51½, reacting later in the day to $3 53½, at which it rests at present writing. Considerable United may be quoted as opening at $3 55½, declining to $3 53½, with considerable sales, then advancing to the opening price, the present quotation. For Union there were no open bids. Little or no inquiry for shipping oil offered at $3 65 for outside lines. Shipments from the lower district for the 24th inst. 21,570 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 25, closing 23.—There were sales of 50,000 cases on private terms; beyond this nothing was done and prices are nominal. There are small lots of refined yet offered from second hands at 25¾c, but refined is held about as before. Prices for New York delivery are as follows: Crude in bulk 13¾c; in barrels 16¾c; city naptha 14¾c in shipping order; refined in barrels 23¾c for spot; cases 30¾c. Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 23¾c.

OIL CITY, January 25.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened with a few sales at $3 51½, but it soon declined to $3 50, and about noon dropped to $3 50½. Quite a firm stand was made here at $3 60 and from that point to $3 55 every inch gained by the bears was with a struggle. Large interchanged hands, but the apparently inexhaustible supply kept the market on the down grade until six p. m., when it closed very weak at $3 55. But as it is always darkest just before light so it is with the market. When a depression it seems the weakest it quite often turns out to be in reality the firmest and vice versa. There is some excuse for this movement, though but little is doing. Early in the day a few lots sold at $3 77½ and some at $3 75. Later and this evening the market could not be quoted above $3 72½@3 75. Total sales 75,000 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Market quiet; crude 12¾c; standard white 23¾c; cases 30c.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Petroleum quiet; refined 23¾c.

OIL CITY, January 25.—Market weak and declining; large sales of United; offered at $3 51½; immediate shipment not quotable.

EDGEWATER, January 25.—Market quiet and weak at $3 52½@3 55.

TITUSVILLE, January 25.—Market quiet but firmly held at $3 67½.

PARKERS, January 25.—Market opened weak; United $3 52½; shipment offered at $3 70.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 25.—Petroleum dull; crude 13¼c; refined 23¾c; city naptha 14¾c.

HAVRE DE GRACE, January 25.—Petroleum crude 13¾@13¾c; refined 23¾c.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—Refined petroleum spirits 10 10½d.

ANTWERP, January 25.—Refined petroleum 30¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.....	1,830
Refined shipped, A. V. R. R.....	

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HUCKSTERS—We quote alcohol at 92 18@2 30 ₱ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 23c; second-hand 18c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 50c; English mixed 7¾@8 00; fancy St. Louis $9 25@9 75; pancake flour $9 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 50 in sacks $4 75 barrel.

MILL FEED—The market is strong and the demand lively, but our last quotations were unchanged. We quote bran at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton at wholesale, and $20 00@21 00 in a jobbing way; middlings, $19 00@20 00; seconds and chipped feed $20 00@23 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—The supply is sufficient and the demand fair. We quote: Wagon $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@12 00 from first hands; Clover—Mixed $12—Upland $ 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The market was active to-day compared with any time previous this week, but was less so than the dealers could wish. The supply is generally well up to the demand. Prices remain as heretofore recently except in a few instances.

EGGS—Are in good supply and we may quote the best at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; lower grades $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—No demand, or but a light one, and quoted at 35@40c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 85@2 15 for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, 6@7c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—To meet the demands of the spring trade, manufacturers' agents are buying stock and we note an advance in some kinds. We quote: Choice hurl 6½@7c as to quality; brush will sort to 3½c; choice hand tied green 4½@4¾c; red-topped 3¾@4c inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at 3@3½c per cent. off the prices given, for new crop.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75c@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 @1 25.

ONIONS—Still scarce and prices firm at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—California comb 25c ₱ lb; home honey 22c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $10 00 ₱ bbl; $5 25@3 50 ₱ box; extra cranoes.

CIDER—A dull market and prices unchanged at $5 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $5 50@6 50 for extra crranoes.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote: Dried apples at 4@5c ₱ lb for prime quarters; 5@6c for sliced; dried peaches 13c; evaporated 15@20@25c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEARS—The demand is good for new crop at $ 50@1 00 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The supply is fully as great as the demand, and prices rule low as ever. We quote: Choice solid packed 15@17c per lb; do roll 22@23c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c.

BEESWAX, FLOATING—Is unchanged and quoted at $5 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime; $7 25@7 50 per lb.

PEANUTS—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14½@14¾c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York stock in a jobbing way, 15@15½c; Virginia, 14½c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

SEEDS—As sowing time is yet some distance in the future, there is not much demand for seed, though inquiries are increasing. The rates at the store are: Clover seed, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bushel of 62 lbs; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

DRESSED HOGS—Not very plentiful, and quoted at 7@8c ₱ lb as to outside figure.

POULTRY—Dressed was scarce and higher; and the demand good. We quote: Dressed chickens 11½@12½c ₱ lb; live, 12c; live turkeys at 7½@8 00 each; dressed 12 @13c ₱ lb. Live chickens in coop 40@45c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13 ₱ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Remain at the former quotations, and will perhaps while the weather is as cold as now. We quote from store: Prime peachblows, $1 25@

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. S. G. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 25, 1877.

Hour	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Wind. Miles.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.429	12	70	W.	8	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.360	28	64	W.	15	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.294	24	74	S. W.	11	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.328 Highest thermom... 29
Mean thermom.... 22.2 Lowest thermom.... 12

Serious Coasting Accident.

Last evening Frank Rodgers, aged twenty-two years, a son of Captain John Rodgers, of Allegheny, was coasting on Grant avenue, and his sled ran against a brick house at the foot of the hill, the young man's head striking against the wall with great violence. He was taken home in a state of unconsciousness, and it was feared, at last accounts, that his injuries would prove fatal.

Marriage Last Evening.

Center avenue seems to have been smitten with the matrimonial mania, judging from the number of recent weddings among the young people residing on that thoroughfare. The latest event of the kind took place last evening at eight o'clock, at the Sixth Presbyterian church, on Franklin street. The "high contracting parties" were Mr. Will W. Edgar, manager of the bookstore, No. 75 Fifth avenue, and Miss Ella Gildenfenney, daughter of the well known bookseller. Rev. R. J. Wilson, D.D., performed the ceremony, in the presence of a large number of the friends and relatives of the bride and groom. The newly-made man and wife left last evening on a tour to Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, etc., accompanied by the hearty good will and best wishes of all who know them. They are deserving of all the blessings and comforts of this life, and we hope they may have them, with as slight an admixture of "the ills that flesh is heir to" as possible.

McCandless Hall.

The new hall of McCandless Lodge No. 390, A. Y. M., at the corner of Butler and Main streets, will be dedicated this afternoon. The hall occupies the entire third floor of a new double brick building, put up by Messrs. Fetzer Bros., at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. It is finely furnished and carpeted, has handsome chandeliers, its wal s and ceilings are beautifully frescoed, and a new organ sits at the head of the hall. The dedication ceremonies will begin at twelve o'clock, and it is expected Grand Junior Warden Dice, of Meadville, will be present to conduct the exercises. Should he not be able to attend W. C. Moreland, Esq., of this city, will officiate in that capacity. It is the intention of the committee, should the weather prove favorable, to open the hall to the inspection of the public on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 27th and 28th, from seven to ten o'clock; but if unfavorable, only to bloders of tickets to the Masonic banquet, and to the general public on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 29th and 30th, or as soon thereafter as the weather will permit. The Masonic banquet takes p ace this evening, at Klopfer's Hall, Forty-third and Butler streets.

SWINDLING A POOR BOARD.

Nearly Sixty Persons in the Ninth Ward, Allegheny, Obtaining Relief Under False Pretenses.

The Ninth ward, Allegheny, has long been notorious for the number of paupers it contains and who have been receiving aid at the hands of the Poor Board. This winter the number of applicants for outdoor relief in the ward mentioned reached 79. Clerk McGonnigle began to suspect that some of the applicants were not truthful in their statements, and Major H. K. Tyler was detailed to investigate. A list of seventy-nine names, copied from the Clerk's "relief" book, was given Major Tyler. These were all located in the Ninth ward, in the vicinity of Superintendent and Wood's run. Of these seventy-nine the Major found only twenty-five or thirty who absolutely required assistance from the Poor Board.

There were all grades of the unworthy, from those just able to support themselves, up to puddlers who had steady work at $3 40 per day. This discovery resulted in a decision on the part of the members of the Board to prosecute certain applicants for false pretenses.

Among the cases mentioned is that of Pat. Grogan, night watchman at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill, who has steady employment at $1 20 per day, and owns the house he lives in besides other property. An information has been made against his wife for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Other informations will follow against the others.

PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY

Something About the New Works.

A few days since a reporter of the COMMERCIAL had the pleasure of a visit, in company with John H. McElroy, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, to the new works recently constructed on the bank of the Monongahela river, about half a mile beyond Soho. As yet the old works in the Sixth ward are continued in operation and will be continued until spring, and consequently but one-third of the gas consumed is manufactured at the new works.

At the new location the company own seven acres of land, part of it being on the north side of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, and as yet unoccupied except with a small frame building, in which is kept the meter for registering the supply furnished the East End Gas Company. The works are situate between the railroad at Second avenue and the river, and the buildings front on the avenue, showing handsome facings. The buildings consist of the Retort house, 193x197 feet, the Purifying house, 62x130 feet, and the office building, 90x72 feet. All are most substantially built of brick and stone, and are arranged and fitted in the most complete manner for the purposes intended. Besides, the whole interior, fittings, pipes and apparatus are of the most modern improvement and, it is claimed, we doubt not with good reason, to be the finest and most complete gas works of their size in the world.

The retort house is constructed on a level with the avenue, giving a deep basement accessible to carts, wagons and horses directly from the river front and side, and into which is dumped the coke from the retorts and the ashes from the furnaces. From the avenue coal can be run directly into the center of the building in cars from the railroad track. On either side of the building facing outward are ranged the benches, of which, when completed, there will be eighty; the range on the east side is now ready, being forty benches of six retorts each. But ten benches or sixty retorts are now running, being all that are needed until the old works are shut down. The retorts have patent doors which close them effectually and save the labor and injury to workmen's hands by plastering clay upon the edges as heretofore.

The purifying house is located about one hundred and twenty feet from the retort-house. In its cellar room, all above ground, stretch the various mammoth pipe, through which the gas or smoke runs from the retort house. In the large room above are the boxes filled with layers of lime, through which the gas is passed to the condensing house and scrubbing tower in the front part of the building.

THE SCRUBBER.

The Livisey Scrubber is something not used in the old works, being an addition of a new and most important apparatus. It is a round iron box ten feet in diameter and fifty-five feet high. It is filled with slats laid horizontally three inches apart and furnishing three thousand square feet of rubbing surface for the gas to impinge upon. At the top of the scrubber is a tank of water from which the liquid drips constantly and steadily upon the slats. The gas comes up and touches upon the innumerable slats while it is washed by the water. On rising to the top of the scrubber it goes down and out through a pipe standing in the center of the iron box and revolves which the slats revolve. The water thus used forms ammonia and is gathered in a pipe in the floor below.

Fronting the purifying house is the office building, with the boiler room in the basement of the rear and the exhauster and vacuum register in the room over it. In the center of the office building and facing the main entrance from the avenue are two meters, each capable of measuring one and one-half millions of cubic feet. The iron casings of the meter were made by A. Harlupee, and are each thirteen feet in diameter and fourteen feet long. The cocks and dial plates are nickel plated, and the whole fronts are handsomely painted.

In the rear of the purifying house is a small building in which the lime is slacked and where the blacksmithing work is done. The mammoth gas holder is located east of the building. It is one hundred and thirty-six feet in diameter, has fifty-six feet of a lift and is capable of holding eight hundred thousand cubic feet of gas.

THE COST OF THE WORKS.

The total cost of the new works was about $600,000. The plans of the buildings were designed by Mr. William Farmer, of New York, and they were erected under the personal supervision of Chief Engineer McElroy. The condenser was constructed by the Keystone Bridge Company, the scrubber by Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., and the pipes by James Marshall & Co. Only the best Youghiogheny coal is used in the manufacture of gas and it is furnished the company by the Penn Coal Company. It is well known that the Pittsburgh Gas Company furnishes the best gas at the lowest price of any company in the country. The company supplies from five thousand to six thousand consumers direct. To Dr. D. Hostetter, the President, is due the credit for the excellent and successful management of this great corporation.

THE FERGUSON CASE.

The Defense—Attempts to Prove an Alibi—Officers McGovern and O'Mara on the Stand—The Mayor's Statement—The Prisoner Convicted.

Ferguson, the fugitive of the previous day, having been arrested and lodged in jail during the night, was brought into court yesterday morning, before Judge Stowe, and his trial for the larceny of goods from the store of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, was resumed. The court room was densely crowded, and the prisoner was the object of he keenest curiosity. When the case was ready to proceed, Ferguson had his mouth against Mr. Swartzwelder's ear every few minutes, until the venerable advocate began to show signs of annoyance. Still the whisperings were continued, until finally the counsel spoke out, "Are you trying this case, or am I?" The prisoner was taken aback, and thereafter ceased to worry his attorney.

The Commonwealth having closed with the testimony of County Detective Dressler, relative to Ferguson's admissions, and the fact that a certain party (not named) had warned him when to leave, the witnesses for the defense were called.

It having been alleged by Ellis that two of the Mayor's detectives were implicated with Ferguson, in some way, the parties suspected were given an opportunity to vindicate themselves by making statements under oath.

DETROTIVE M'GOVERN'S STATEMENT.

Charles McGovern sworn—I am a member of the police force; I heard the statement of Ellis yesterday; we went down to Ferguson's for the purpose of making observations in regard to those men's conduct, as we suspected that they might have had something to do with this robbery; this was on Thursday; we went into the barroom and stood there a few minutes; Officer O'Mara then walked up stairs and I immediately followed; we entered Ferguson's room at the same time; we looked at Ferguson's leg; had a casual talk, but as to him telling Ferguson that any "plant" was discovered or anything else, that was a wilful falsehood; no such language was used; I heard everything that passed, and we left the room together; we first heard of the robbery on Thursday morning; the Chief of Police notified me; this was the first visit I paid after hearing of the robbery; O'Mara and Demmel were there in the morning; this man (pointing to Ellis) stated yesterday that he had made an agreement with O'Mara and Demmel and myself that he wasn't going to do anything in this town; such an agreement was never made with me; we frequently visited Ferguson's house for the same reason that we visited all houses of such character; besides that Ferguson gave us assistance often, which I think would hardly get along; we never have had any transaction with him that would in any way injure us, and if he was allowed to go on the stand, he would be willing to abide by what he would say. The first knowledge I ever had of Ferguson was when he kept a saloon on Fourth avenue. He was arrested and fined, by Mayor McCarthy, $100 and costs; the Mayor told him he couldn't stay here and keep a resort for thieves; after that he made an agreement with Ferguson that he would run a decent, honest or disreputable, and that if anything came to his knowledge which would be of service to O'Mara in his business, he would turn it over to him; he was used by us as an aid to ferret out criminals; I was once present at a conversation in the watch house, but I believe it was not the conversation referred to; we had no idea he was concerned in the robbery; we did not consider that he would be guilty of such a breach of confidence; I know nothing about the pony except that I was with George Johnson when the horse was taken around to show to the different parties.

DETECTIVE O'MARA'S STATEMENT.

Roger O'Mara sworn—Am chief of the detective force of the city of Pittsburgh; I heard of the robbery the next day; saw either Buhl or Boggs the next morning; met him on Smithfield street; Demmel and I then went first to Ferguson's; thought probably they might be in it; Ferguson was in the back room when we arrived, and Ellis wasn't in; Ellis came in while we were going out, but we didn't say anything to them that I had a dispatch from Baltimore which we talked about; we then went over to the house robbed and talked the matter over, and made up our minds that it was job which *Ellis* would do; this was about nine o'clock in the morning—before the goods were discovered; in a day or two we got information that a gray pony was in the case; this I think, was on Thursday evening; I was subpœnaed to go to Uniontown that day as a witness in Dresser case; went to the Mayor, took him in the back office and said, "I think I know the men who did that robbery." He said, "you do?" said, "Yes, I think I do, that Ferguson owned the pony, and the description answered Ellis;" I said to him to make the arrest while I went to Uniontown; while I was there I got a telegram that the arrest had been made; there was never an arrangement made for me to get that grey pony; I'll just tell you how that was; after we made up our minds to get evidence against Ferguson, and had failed to get any, Ferguson came to the Mayor's office and said "Where is the Chief of Police?" he got an order from the Chief of Police for he pony, and then said that he had no place to keep it and wanted me to take it. I didn't want it, but Ferguson insisted and old Johnson, who kept it in his stable, that I had given it to me; Johnson came to me and asked if he could use it, and I said, "yes, to take it and go to the country;" that is all I know about the pony; there was no silk ever left at my house; McGovern and I had some talk at the station house with Ferguson, but in regard to what was said, I would say; there was none of this talk, however, as Ellis says; I said they ought'nt to have done this thing, and they denied they had; I had known Ferguson and treated him; found him useful in detecting criminals and never knew him to tell a lie; on the day this indictment was found I was in the Mayor's office between two and three o'clock in the afternoon; Ferguson came to see me, and said he was indicted; I said, "No, that couldn't be, because we tried to get all the evidence against you, and couldn't hold you." He said "Yes, he was," and I told him then to give himself up; he said no, not until the trial was advertised; he then went to Allegheny and I sent McGovern to the Court House, to see if it were so; I went over to Allegheny and hunted about, and finally found Ferguson in a saloon, and advised him to give himself up and stand trial.

The witness then explained that Ferguson would not do it, and that he returned to the city, saw Dressler, and intended to lay a process for the arrest of Ferguson; that Dressler didn't take the hint, and that while he was down at Ferguson's on that day, skirmishing around after him, he did not know that Dressler was there; at the same time it so happened that Dressler came in one way as he went out another, but it was a mere coincidence as he had no knowledge of Dressler's presence there; neither did he know of any silk having been left at his house.

THE PONY A CHRISTMAS GIFT!

The Court inquired what right he had to keep that pony.

The witness said he had explained that; that Ferguson had said he had no place to keep it, and urged him to take it and send it to the country, if he had no place else. The witness didn't want it, but Ferguson said, "take it for a Christmas gift for your boy, and send it to the country." This the witness did.

The District Attorney wanted to know what right he had to do that, when he knew the pony had played such an important part in the robbery, and should be kept here. The witness said that the detectives had used the pony to as much advantage as they thought possible, and it was sent away because no further use was seen for it.

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

Mayor McCarthy sworn—I first knew of the robbery on the next day; had my own opinion as to who had committed it; I saw O'Mara, and he said he had been to Ferguson's; told him what I thought about it, and he thought about the same thing; said he, "I think he and Ellis were in the thing;" that was my opinion; that afternoon we learned that the goods had been found, but didn't learn where; on the next morning learned they were at English's building, and had been taken there with a little gray pony; O'Mara called me in the back office and said, "As sure as h—l Ferguson and Ellis were in that thing, for that grey pony belongs to John Ferguson," and said what about arresting him; he thought that was enough to arrest him on; he suggested it would be a good joke to get ahead of the front office and make the arrest without them knowing anything about it; on Friday I learned that the newspapers had the thing and I wanted to suppress it; I spoke to a reporter of the *Chronicle* about it, and he was averse to stopping it, remarking that the news which the slats revolve. The water thus was worth nothing; I then determined to make the arrest on this evidence, and spoke to three officers; told them to be careful and when they made the arrest to come to Simon Johnson's drug store and let me know about it; after an interval of about twenty or twenty-five minutes Motts came to me and told me they were arrested and in the lock-up; they were in the lock-up at three o'clock on Friday, and were kept in nearly a week; O'Mara, I know, put me on the track and started the thing; the whole office worked hard on it; Ferguson sent for me one day in the lock-up, and I told him that in spite of what he said I believed him to be concerned in the robbery; he said he was not, but thought I would let him out with an officer he could find the wagon; the pony and wagon was the key to the whole business; I sent him out with Scott, about an hour after I met them with Scott, and they told me they had found the man from whom the wagon had been obtained; the wagon was obtained and taken around with the horse, and showed to all the parties who had seen it, and they were identified as the same they had seen; there was no evidence before me against Ferguson, but Thompson directly cleared him; he saw the two parties put the goods in English's building, and said Ferguson was *not* one of the men; he recognized Ellis, but said there was a difference between Ferguson and the second man; in the first place, the second man was a smaller man than Ferguson; second, Ferguson was a dark skinned man, while the other man was fair skinned; third, the man had a straight bridge to his nose, while Ferguson's was indented and circular; he had no evidence at all against Ferguson, notwithstanding a rumor has been privately circulated that there was; a woman here yesterday stated that she recognized Ferguson in the wagon that night; she made no such statement before me; O'Mara is the most energetic, persevering, faithful, industrious officer ever in my employment, during either of my terms; McGovern is a cool-headed man, and, to tell the truth, I don't know which is the best; they have a quality very few have—self abnegation.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS STOPPED.

At the close of the Mayor's testimony, the District Attorney rose and stated to the court that he had agreed to allow these three witnesses to testify, without cross examination, in order to give them an opportunity to vindicate themselves. They from the store of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, was resumed. The court room was densely crowded, and the prisoner was the object of he keenest curiosity. When the case was ready to proceed, Ferguson had his mouth against Mr. Swartzwelder's ear every few minutes, until the venerable advocate began to show signs of annoyance. Still the whisperings were continued, until finally the counsel spoke out, "Are you trying this case, or am I?" The prisoner was taken aback, and thereafter ceased to worry his attorney.

The Commonwealth having closed with the testimony of County Detective Dressler, relative to Ferguson's admissions, and the fact that a certain party (not named) had warned him when to leave, the witnesses for the defense were called.

It having been alleged by Ellis that two of the Mayor's detectives were implicated with Ferguson, in some way, the parties suspected were given an opportunity to vindicate themselves by making statements under oath.

DETROTIVE M'GOVERN'S STATEMENT.

Charles McGovern sworn—I am a member of the police force; I heard the statement of Ellis yesterday; we went down to Ferguson's for the purpose of making observations in regard to those men's conduct, as we suspected that they might have had something to do with this robbery; this was on Thursday; we went into the barroom and stood there a few minutes; Officer O'Mara then walked up stairs and I immediately followed; we entered Ferguson's room at the same time; we looked at Ferguson's leg; had a casual talk, but as to him telling Ferguson that any "plant" was discovered or anything else, that was a wilful falsehood; no such language was used; I heard everything that passed, and we left the room together; we first heard of the robbery on Thursday morning; the Chief of Police notified me; this was the first visit I paid after hearing of the robbery; O'Mara and Demmel were there in the morning; this man (pointing to Ellis) stated yesterday that he had made an agreement with O'Mara and Demmel and myself that he wasn't going to do anything in this town; such an agreement was never made with me; we frequently visited Ferguson's house for the same reason that we visited all houses of such character; besides that Ferguson gave us assistance often, which I think would hardly get along; we never have had any transaction with him that would in any way injure us, and if he was allowed to go on the stand, he would be willing to abide by what he would say. The first knowledge I ever had of Ferguson was when he kept a saloon on Fourth avenue. He was arrested and fined, by Mayor McCarthy, $100 and costs; the Mayor told him he couldn't stay here and keep a resort for thieves; after that he made an agreement with Ferguson that he would run a decent, honest or disreputable, and that if anything came to his knowledge which would be of service to O'Mara in his business, he would turn it over to him; he was used by us as an aid to ferret out criminals; I was once present at a conversation in the watch house, but I believe it was not the conversation referred to; we had no idea he was concerned in the robbery; we did not consider that he would be guilty of such a breach of confidence; I know nothing about the pony except that I was with George Johnson when the horse was taken around to show to the different parties.

DETECTIVE O'MARA'S STATEMENT.

Roger O'Mara sworn—Am chief of the detective force of the city of Pittsburgh; I heard of the robbery the next day; saw either Buhl or Boggs the next morning; met him on Smithfield street; Demmel and I then went first to Ferguson's; thought probably they might be in it; Ferguson was in the back room when we arrived, and Ellis wasn't in; Ellis came in while we were going out, but we didn't say anything to them that I had a dispatch from Baltimore which we talked about; we then went over to the house robbed and talked the matter over, and made up our minds that it was job which *Ellis* would do; this was about nine o'clock in the morning—before the goods were discovered; in a day or two we got information that a gray pony was in the case; this I think, was on Thursday evening; I was subpœnaed to go to Uniontown that day as a witness in Dresser case; went to the Mayor, took him in the back office and said, "I think I know the men who did that robbery." He said, "you do?" said, "Yes, I think I do, that Ferguson owned the pony, and the description answered Ellis;" I said to him to make the arrest while I went to Uniontown; while I was there I got a telegram that the arrest had been made; there was never an arrangement made for me to get that grey pony; I'll just tell you how that was; after we made up our minds to get evidence against Ferguson, and had failed to get any, Ferguson came to the Mayor's office and said "Where is the Chief of Police?" he got an order from the Chief of Police for he pony, and then said that he had no place to keep it and wanted me to take it. I didn't want it, but Ferguson insisted and old Johnson, who kept it in his stable, that I had given it to me; Johnson came to me and asked if he could use it, and I said, "yes, to take it and go to the country;" that is all I know about the pony; there was no silk ever left at my house; McGovern and I had some talk at the station house with Ferguson, but in regard to what was said, I would say; there was none of this talk, however, as Ellis says; I said they ought'nt to have done this thing, and they denied they had; I had known Ferguson and treated him; found him useful in detecting criminals and never knew him to tell a lie; on the day this indictment was found I was in the Mayor's office between two and three o'clock in the afternoon; Ferguson came to see me, and said he was indicted; I said, "No, that couldn't be, because we tried to get all the evidence against you, and couldn't hold you." He said "Yes, he was," and I told him then to give himself up; he said no, not until the trial was advertised; he then went to Allegheny and I sent McGovern to the Court House, to see if it were so; I went over to Allegheny and hunted about, and finally found Ferguson in a saloon, and advised him to give himself up and stand trial.

The witness then explained that Ferguson would not do it, and that he returned to the city, saw Dressler, and intended to lay a process for the arrest of Ferguson; that Dressler didn't take the hint, and that while he was down at Ferguson's on that day, skirmishing around after him, he did not know that Dressler was there; at the same time it so happened that Dressler came in one way as he went out another, but it was a mere coincidence as he had no knowledge of Dressler's presence there; neither did he know of any silk having been left at his house.

THE PONY A CHRISTMAS GIFT!

The Court inquired what right he had to keep that pony.

The witness said he had explained that; that Ferguson had said he had no place to keep it, and urged him to take it and send it to the country, if he had no place else. The witness didn't want it, but Ferguson said, "take it for a Christmas gift for your boy, and send it to the country." This the witness did.

The District Attorney wanted to know what right he had to do that, when he knew the pony had played such an important part in the robbery, and should be kept here. The witness said that the detectives had used the pony to as much advantage as they thought possible, and it was sent away because no further use was seen for it.

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"JOEY BEES."

A Fair of Industrious Young Thieves in the Clutches of the Law.

Yesterday morning a hearing took place before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, in the case of Patrick Burke and George Malarky, against whom there are five informations for various crimes. Burke is about twenty years of age and Malarky twenty-two. While they are both very young in years, he events of the past few months show hem to be old in crime. Malarky hails rom New Castle. They were arrested as neak thieves, and since their incarceration other crimes in which they were participants were developed.

At the hearing Officer John Blakeley, who arrested the accused, testified that the defendants, on the night of January 19, entered the dwelling of Mr. Gregg, No. 39 Lincoln avenue, for the purpose of robbery. The prisoners were held in five hundred dollars' bail each to answer.

R. B. Sterrett testified that the accused entered his dwelling, No. 53 Beach street, at 7:30 on the night of the 16th, and stole from the hall two overcoats valued at $65 and a book worth $1 50. Held to answer in $500 bail in each case.

Officer Blakeley, reappeared and testified that on the night of the 19th, at seven o'clock, the same defendants entered the dwelling of Mr. James Richardson, No. 29 Lincoln avenue, with a felonious intent. Held to answer in a similar amount of bail.

Chief of Police Ross next appeared and testified against them to the effect that on the evening of January 16, the accused had robbed the residence of Charles Donnell, No. 257 Western avenue of an overcoat valued at $12, and two kerseymeres suits of the value of $2 50. Held in $500 each to answer.

John A. Brock was the next prosecutor, and he testified that on the nights of November 19, 1876, his store, No. 165 Jackson street, was entered and robbed of a considerable quantity of goods; two pairs of boots, worth nineteen dollars, one pair of gaiters, valued at three dollars, silk, etc. Malarky s employed as driver for Mr. Singer, residing on Lincoln avenue, and the boots stolen from Mr. Brock's store were found in his possession, hence the connection of the defendant with the robbery. Held to answer in the sum of $500 each.

Chief of Police Rossthen made an information against Burke alone for assault and battery with intent to commit highway robbery. The assault was committed on I. W. Lecky, who testified as follows: On Saturday night, January 13, I was walking along Irwin avenue, and just as I reached he corner of Beach street I was struck on he temple with a "handy-billy." I was stunned, but did not fall. It was early in the evening—between eight and nine o'clock—and I drew my revolver nd began firing at my assailant, after which I took to my heels. The witness identified Burke as the man who assaulted im, and he was held in $500 to answer the harge.

Indefault of bail Burke was committed o jail, and Malarky was remanded to the ell in the lock-up to afford him an opportunity to procure bail.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

David McClain, of Blair county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to Register Brotherline.

John Walker, jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's return to the order for the sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

The Erie County Savings Bank *et al.* vs. George Decker. Said debtor adjudged a bankrupt.

Joseph Hanlon, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register's report under order for the re-examination of certain claims confirmed absolutely.

J. A. Kohner & Co., debtor, Erie. Hearing on motion for an injunction against the Erie Lime Savings Bank continued to the 3d prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Peter Becker vs. Margaret Krapp; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $243 56.

Lehey and wife vs. McBride. Verdict for plaintiffs for $275. This was an action for damages for personal injuries received by Mrs. Lehey at the hands of the defendant.

THE MOORE POST LIBEL SUIT.

The case of W. D. Moore, Esq., against the editors of the *Post*—action for damages for libel—was taken up by agreement, before Judge Sterrett. This case originated in a bitterly political canvass in 1875, when Moore was Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He was denounced very severely by the *Post*, not only as a politician, but as a citizen and a member of the bar. The case was tried over a year ago, and a verdict of $10,000 rendered in favor of the plaintiff. A new trial was granted, as the Court held that it erred in the Court's instructions in assessing the damages.

Messrs. Marshall and Swartzwelder appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Hampton, Daizell and Gibson for the defendants. The following jurors were sworn: S. P. Coon, John Gazzam, Wm. P. Grabby, Henry Welsh, Nicholas Herning, Peter Carroll, Alex. McHenry, T. J. Cochran, Alex. Elliott, Nathan Cridge, Alfred Everson and James McElroy.

Mr. Swartzwelder opened for the plaintiff, reading the alleged libelous article and the plea of the defendants. The latter, he said, admitted the publication of the article.

A copy of the paper containing the article was admitted in evidence.

James P. Barr testified as to the proprietorship and publication of the *Post* on the day of the publication. As to the circulation at that time the witness said he had no idea what it was; some of the other members of the firm could tell. As to the value of the *Post* establishment the witness said he could not place an estimate upon it. When asked if he did not estimate the value at $100,000, the witness said before, he said he didn't think he did. Mr. Marshall produced a copy of the *Post*, and handing it to the witness, pointed out, in the report of his testimony, that he had been asked if it was worth $100,000. and he reply that he thought it was. "Do you think so now?" asked Mr. Marshall. "I can't know," was the reply. "I don't feel quite as rich as I did then." Some other questions were asked the witness to show the wide circulation of the paper.

Mr. Moore was then called, and quite a wrangle ensued as to the purpose of certain parts of his testimony. The defense objected that it was no lay ground for special damages, because it would be in connection with the plaintiff's declaration. The plaintiff's counsel, after considerable discussion, stated that this was not the purpose of the offer, and the testimony was admitted.

Alderman John Strain was called for the purpose of showing that Mr. Lare, one of the proprietors of the *Post*, had called on him after the suit had been entered to ascertain whether Mr. Moore had had certain cases before him, and this with a view of showing malice, or, in other words, to show that the charge was first made, and then afterwards the defendants set themselves about to get the facts to support it.

The defense objected and the objection was sustained.

The plaintiff then closed, and Mr. Gibson opened to the jury for the defense. The opening was humorous and pointed, and at its conclusion the court adjourned.

Philip Hoerr, guardian, *et al.* vs. John G. Connor. Plaintiff claims that land bought of the defendant, and said to contain twenty-two acres, proved to be but eleven acres. On trial,

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Rynd vs. Herron *et al.*; McNeal & Sons vs. West Pittsburg Gas Co.; Loveridge vs. Bidwell *et al.*; Rourke vs. Scully; Sisslenbach vs. Neal; Torrence vs. Neal *et al.*; Vick vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.; Lacy vs. Lewis; Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. vs. McDonough; Hall Co.; Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield *et al.*; Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. vs. R. B. Phillips; Landbaugh vs. Floyd; Deck vs. Reed *et al.*; Rigeon vs. Handlin *et al.*; Campbell vs. Erdner; Edmunds vs. Penny; Smith vs. Boltman.

Common Pleas No. 3—Full Bench.

In the case of Wilson Bros. vs. Allegheny Trust Company, before reported, verdict for plaintiffs for $9,962 71.

Moeck vs. Reineman *et al.* Verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Henry Bost vs. Frank H. Busch. Verdict for defendant.

Jacob Haas vs. Ludwig Steitz; action for meat sold. On trial.

Merchants' National Telegraph Company vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; hearing on motion to continue injunction adjourned till January 27.

Henry Bost vs. Frank H. Busch. Verdict for defendant.

Jacob Haas vs. Ludwig Steitz; action for meat sold. On trial.

Merchants' National Telegraph Company vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; hearing on motion to continue injunction adjourned till January 27.

Henry Bost vs. The use of Lovden & McGrath vs. D. L. Smith, Samuel Hastings and E. W. Weibley. Suit to recover on an official bond, it being alleged that Smith holds moneys of the city which he should hand over to plaintiffs. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Shoe and Leather Bank vs. J. Palmer (3 cases); Kennedy *et ux.* vs. Mawhinney; Patterson's administrator vs. Patterson *et al.*; Pennock for use vs. Schwab *et al.*; Dauler & Sons vs. Swentz *et ux.*; Strouse, in trust, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.; Bisney vs. McAlister *et al.*; Kennedy vs. Raffing; Reibel vs. McNaugher *et al.*

Legal Notes.

In the Quarter Sessions, yesterday, Chief of Police Cullen, of Reading, filed a information and charges of perjury against Ferguson and Ellis. This course was taken upon the advice of Chief Hartzell. The information was made by Mr. Illig, the constable, whose store in Reading, it is believed, was robbed by Ferguson and another man, who, it is thought was Ellis. Immediately upon their discharge from the penalty incurred under the prayer conviction, they will be handed over to the police authorities of Reading.

John and Martha King entered suit yesterday in Common Pleas No. 1 against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for $3,000 damages. They allege that their son, aged six years, with several other companions on March 27, 1876, were playing about a locomotive belonging to defendant company. Young King and some of his companions climbed on the engine. The engineer, when about starting, ordered them off, and threw lumps of coal at them. In his haste to jump from the cow catcher King tripped, fell under the wheels and was killed.

A BLESSING to humanity is what Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can well be termed, for it has done more good already than any other medicine.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Noon Meeting—An Attack on Mr. Murphy Resented—Addresses Last Evening.

THE NOON MEETING.

The noonday meeting yesterday was one of unusual interest on account of the numerous expressions of indignation in consequence of an unjust editorial article on the movement in yesterday's *Dispatch*.

This article has had the effect of developing, if possible, a new impetus to the cause, both in regard to its financial aspect and general aid and sympathy. A person unknown to the public has already signified his purpose of being one of one hundred persons to give $100 per annum to keep Mr. Murphy here for five years, or to be one of fifty to give $150 to keep him here for one year. Mr. Paisley said that he would give $100 and his mother would give $200 per year for every year Mr. Murphy staid in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Nelson would give $100 per year and Mrs. Childs $50 per year for the same purpose.

Much indignation was expressed by many persons and the writer of the article met with a rebuke such as few persons would care to suffer.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The Fifth avenue M. P. Church was again crowded last evening and the most intense interest was manifested in the temperance work.

The exercises were commenced by the choir singing "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," after which Rev. Stevenson, of Salineville, Ohio, read the scripture lesson and uttered prayer. Previous to calling on the speakers of the evening, Mr. Paisley, who had charge of the meeting, in the absence of Mr. Murphy, who was at Sharpsburg, said that he wished all to refrain from giving expression to any sentiment in regard to the article published in the *Dispatch*.

Mr. John A. Reed, President of the East Liberty Temperance Union, said there was a more special danger in a cultivated appetite than there was in a hereditary one. His heart was thoroughly enlisted in the work, and he expected to spend his life in it. He hoped that God would spare him long enough to see the end of rum drinking in this country. He was one that believed that every man who signed he pledge would keep it. He had made numerous inquiries in regard to this matter among those who have signed the pledge and found only one who had violated it, and thought he was drunk when he signed it. He wanted to be charitable on this question, yet he would never compromise with the devil in this work, as he wanted to see it made complete.

Mr. Steinmiller, a butcher, intended to fight the "lion" in his den in this cause. He had been frequently importuned by his customers at the meat market to not make himself so prominent in this work; he would lose many of his customers; he thought, however, that if his customers would leave him on this account they could go; he had faith to believe that the Lord would provide for his every want.

Captain Barbour said: "Comrades of the grand army of total abstinence, I greet you. At the commencement of this, a new century, we have raised our banner for the right; the enemy is upon our right and upon our left, and we must look well to our colors. Comrades, we must pray for a retreat.

MICHAEL MATCHEN was before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct. He said to the Mayor that he was out of work and desired to be sent to the Workhouse, and it was for this purpose that he had committed the offense, which consisted of hideous yells about four o'clock in the morning. He got sixty days.

WILLIAM BOWERS, a farmer, was assaulted on the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny, about eleven o'clock Wednesday night by three highway robbers, one of whom knocked him down with a handybilly. A man named Scott was witnessing the scene of the assault at the time, and the conductor went to the assistance of Mr. B., when the rascals fled.

A WOMAN set up a cry at the Sixth street car station last evening which soon attracted a crowd about her, composed mainly of newsboys. The burden of her complaint was that her pocket had been picked of all it contained, amounting to 75 cents. The newsboys took up a collection among themselves, resulting in a sufficient sum to make up the amount missing, which one of the boys placed in her hand and ordered her to "move on, and not be making a row about so small a matter."

THE new Methodist Episcopal Church at Indiana, Pa., of which A. D. Dashiell is pastor, was dedicated on Sunday last. Bishop Simpson was present, officiating in the morning. Rev. Dr. Bugbee, of